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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

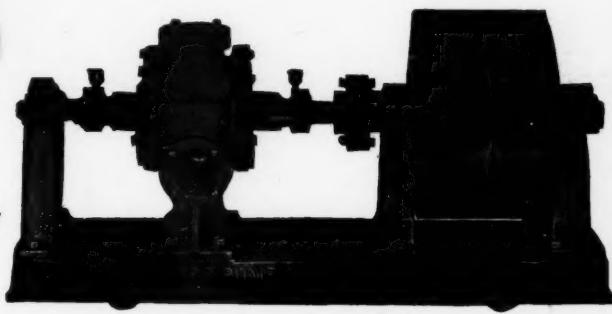
MAY 25, 1918

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NEW YORK



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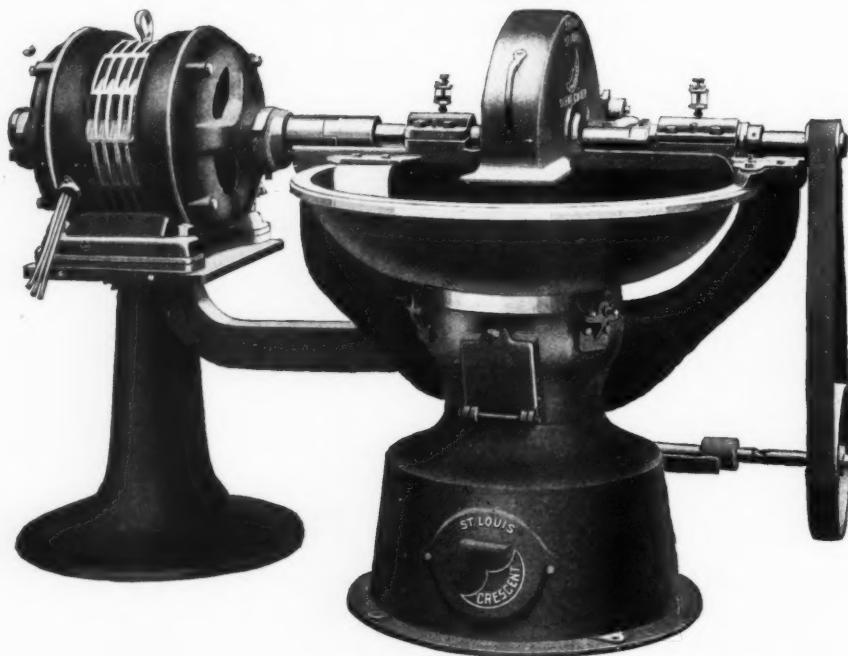


Fig. No. 520

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Vol. 58

New York and Chicago, May 25, 1918

No. 21

MEAT COMMISSION REPORT READY.

Dispatches from Washington this week indicate that the report of the President's Meat Commission has been completed, and is now in the hands of the President for study and for his decision. According to the inspired dispatches from newspaper correspondents there, the report was not unanimous. The majority favored Government regulation of the meat industry, while the minority recommended the taking over of the packing plants, as the railroads have been taken over.

These newspaper reports, evidently inspired by friends of the minority report, for the purpose of fomenting discussion or controversy, stated that representatives of the Food Administration, the Agricultural Department and the Tariff Commission favored the majority report, while the minority report was written by Victor Murdock of the Trade Commission, and approved by the representative of the Labor Department on the commission.

Murdock is the Trade Commission member who conducted the recent packers' investigation along with Attorney Heney. He is an ex-Republican and ex-Progressive, as well as an ex-Congressman, and is known as a radical.

These newspaper reports, which are the only authority for the story up to date, say that the majority report calls for a permanent meat commission, or committee, to supervise control from Washington. It would be composed of representatives of the Food Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Labor, army, navy and Federal Trade Commission, and would merely exercise supervision over the meat business, while leaving the trained men of the industry to operate it. The minority report would provide political control and management for the business.

It is generally understood that President Wilson will make his own decision, and when he is ready to make it public the report will be given out, and action taken according to the plan determined upon.

INVESTIGATE RETAIL MEAT PRICES.

A rigid investigation will be given meat prices in the District of Columbia by a special committee to be appointed by Clarence R. Wilson, District Food Administrator. It is understood that Jesse C. Adkins, prominent in many investigations, will probably head the committee, which will be composed of men of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, and others.

For the last several weeks Administrator Wilson has been watching the advancing prices of meats, and, after giving the question due consideration he decided that an investigation was necessary. Complaints have been made by District housewives that retailers are charging from 50 to 100 per cent. above wholesalers' prices.

RAILROAD PRESIDENTS REMOVED.

Every railroad president in the United States was relieved from active duty as executive manager of his road this week by Director General McAdoo, who will appoint a Federal director for each road, responsible only to the railroad administration. In some cases the president of the road may be named Federal director. To safeguard the interests of stockholders and maintain the individuality of each railway Federal directors, whenever possible, will be appointed from among the operating officers of the property.

Did You Know?

That Congress has passed a law to discourage newspaper and magazine reading during and after the war?

Not only newspapers and general magazines, which keep you posted on the war;

But also your trade paper!

You are not to have the weekly news of the trade, technical and market information, and all the other valuable and interesting information that we try to give you each week.

Congress has increased postal rates 50 to 900 per cent. by a new "zone" system, which goes into effect July 1, unless the law is repealed or suspended for the period of the war.

If you value your trade paper, write to your Senator and Congressman at Washington protesting against this law and asking its repeal.

Its enforcement will throttle the trade press of the country, and the news and periodical press as well, thereby giving the enemy just so much more aid and comfort!

EXTEND FEDERAL FOOD LICENSE.

Wider latitude in the control of food distribution was given the Food Administration last week, when the President issued a proclamation extending its license authority.

Others who are now put under license include ginners, buyers, agents, dealers or other handlers of cottonseed not already licensed, who handle more than 20 tons of cottonseed per year; importers, manufacturers or distributors of cottonseed hulls, and owners of elevators, warehouses or other places in which they are stored; packers of canned tuna fish; packers of mild and hard cured, salted, dried, smoked or otherwise preserved salmon; operators of poultry and egg packing plants not already licensed.

All manufacturers of near-beer or other fermented beverages containing less than one-half per cent. alcohol are brought under license. Brewers of beer have been restricted directly by an earlier proclamation.

The proclamation does not cover retailers doing a business of less than \$100,000 per year; common carriers as to operation necessary to carriage, farmers, gardeners, associations or others with respect to the products of any farm, garden or land owned, leased or cultivated by them.

All applications for licenses required under this proclamation must be filed with the License Division of the Food Administration by June 1, 1918.

Both tuna and salmon are brought under license in order to stabilize the industry and to put it on the same basis with the canners, who are already operating under license.

Poultry and egg packing plants doing an annual business of \$50,000 or more are already licensed. The new proclamation brings all others into the same class.

At present only handlers of cottonseed whose annual business exceeds 150 tons are under license. This is now changed to bring in all who handle more than 20 tons per year. Those who handle cottonseed hulls are brought under license in order to stabilize the business and eliminate any advantage they might have had over those who handled licensed cotton by-products.

U. S. CONTROL OF ALL LABOR.

The Government plans to exercise nationwide control and direction of the labor supply and of questions affecting industrial relations through the War Labor Administration. Felix Frankfurter will within a few days assume his duties as assistant to Secretary Wilson, in charge of the Labor Administration and chairman of the War

Labor Policies Board. Operations will then begin.

All questions involving distribution of labor, wages, hours and working conditions will be determined by the Policies Board, directly for war industries and indirectly for non-war industries. Its decisions will be executed by the various production departments of the Government, each represented in its membership.

This will be direct for all industries engaged in war work. In non-war industries the board's decisions will be given effect through the War Industries Board, which controls the flow of raw materials for all industries.

The distinction between the machinery of which Frankfurter has been placed in charge and the functions of the National War Labor Board is that the first will be administrative and the second judicial and legislative-judicial. The National War Labor Board will be judicial in the sense that it will be a court of appeal where one of its enunciated principles is involved in dispute. It will be legislative at such times as the establishment or a new principle to govern industrial relations is contemplated.

One of the chief efforts of the Labor Administration will be to stop the tremendous labor turnover which has resulted from competitive bidding for workmen, and which has materially reduced the production efficiency of many war industries.

MEAT PACKING IN CHINA.

For some time the chief meat and produce concern at Hong Kong, China, the Hong Kong Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., has been experimenting with the packing of meats of different sorts for export and aboard ship, including the tinning of beef and various meat products. The field for this line of business in the East under present conditions is very large, and the experiments have been conducted upon the basis of future business of unlimited magnitude, writes Consul General George E. Anderson.

It is now announced that the business has passed the experimental stage and that the concern is arranging to can meats upon a large scale. Already the company has secured practically entire control of the trade in hams, bacon, and similar goods along the China coast, and its goods have been successfully shipped to other parts of the world, including Great Britain.

In the tinning of meats it has been faced with the difficulty of securing proper machinery for making the tins and of a sufficient supply of tin plate itself. The difficulty as to machinery is being overcome for the time being by the construction of machines by a local engineering company, and it is now believed that a sufficient supply of tin plate can be assured for work to be undertaken upon a satisfactory scale.

It has been found by repeated experiments that conditions in the meat-packing trade in this field are vastly different in every way from those in Europe and the United States. The work done in Hong Kong so far has been under the superintendence of a British meat expert of many years' experience, and practically everything undertaken on the basis of British practice has been a failure

here until methods meeting conditions in Hong Kong were worked out.

"Such an undertaking as the one now being developed is likely to have an important bearing upon the sale of tinned American meats in this field," says Consul General Anderson. "The high exchange value of silver has enabled American packers, so far as they are allowed to export at all, to remain in this field in spite of the high cost of their goods in the United States and of the excessive freights on all such products coming into the market here. Nevertheless, with even this handicap the local concern has been able to supplant practically all foreign salted and smoked meats in this part of Asia, with the exception of small shipments from Australia and the United States.

"With the return of exchange to a normal level the comparatively low price of meats in this field and the comparatively low cost of labor will doubtless make it practically impossible for American packers to compete with local interests, save only in fine and special products. The business in Hong Kong depends largely upon the supply of all such goods to ships as well as to the outports along the China coast. The shipping trade is particularly important, and it is this trade that a special effort will be made to serve."

The declared value of the meat products exported from Hong Kong to the United States in 1917 was \$134,031, as compared with \$73,324 in the previous year, while exports to the Philippines were valued at \$374,654 in 1917, as compared with \$232,230 in 1916. Shipments to the United States were largely of tinned and dried native ducks and similar goods for use of the Chinese in the United States; those to the Philippines, chiefly frozen beef and lard and some salted and smoked meats.

The trade in beef ceased almost entirely with the rise in exchange in the summer. Lard has continued to go in considerable quantities and some ham and bacon have continued going, despite the exceedingly high prices they bring under present exchange when sold in the Philippines. High prices in the United States have made this possible.

FRENCH MEAT REGULATIONS.

Cable advices from Paris this week state that Victor Boret, the French Food Controller, has decided to discontinue the meatless days recently instituted, and that the food situation had improved to such an extent that meat ration cards would not have to be issued. The bread ration may also be increased.

Municipal butcher shops will be operated in an effort to keep down meat price speculation. Meat prices will be arbitrarily fixed by the municipalities in all parts of France.

A new system of price restriction is to be enforced. Wholesale and retail dealers in foodstuffs, since the institution of meatless days, have ruthlessly raised prices to an extent which the Minister has publicly denounced as scandalous. The price of fish, for instance, which is one of the few possible substitutes for meat, has risen enormously. Soles, which sold at wholesale at 6 francs a bundle on May 1, were quoted at 14 francs on May 15, the first meatless day. Eggs rose proportionately, while meat itself soared to figures out of all reason.

M. Boret has already made strong efforts to remedy the scandal by inducing the Paris City Council to open twelve municipal butcher shops, where meat is sold at a fixed price. Last week the first consignment of eight tons of beef bought by M. Boret in the provinces was transported to Paris, slaughtered under his control, and distributed among the municipal shops and the working class co-operative stores, and a certain number of ordinary butchers, who agreed to sell at prices fixed by the City Council. This system is to be extended until the meat so provided equals one-tenth of the daily consumption of Paris.

The Food Controller now announces a drastic extension of the methods of fighting the food speculators. By Government decree the sale price of all meat will in future be fixed by the municipalities throughout France, or by the Prefects, if the former decline to act. The holding back of meat supplies by speculators will be met by a law requiring that all meat be placed on the market the day after its arrival.

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W. S. S. COST DURING 1918			
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May	4.16	Aug.	4.19
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20
Oct. Nov. Dec. Dec.			
			\$4.21
			4.22
			4.23
W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923			

UNIONS CLOSE AUSTRALIAN MEAT PLANT

Demands So Unreasonable That Packers Shut Down

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, April 20, 1918.

One of the most notable events since my last letter has been the closing down of the meat works at Darwin, which is one of the outposts of Australia, and remote from the populous states. Wages there have always been high, and the works—owned by Vestey Bros.—have been considered fair game by the workmen, who have extracted every possible penny.

The making of a new award or agreement touching wages was due a few weeks ago. But the demands of the men were so unreasonable and the agitators leading the workmen were so firm in insisting on them, that the company decided to close down the works for the season and make no attempt to freeze. The demands were an increase of 33 per cent., and fares back and forth, etc.

These works started operations only last year, when about 20,000 head of cattle were killed. It was expected that 50,000 head would be killed in the season that is just due.

The workmen came to the conclusion that the firm was "calling a bluff" when it announced that unless a more reasonable view was taken the works would be closed down. The fact that this course was ultimately decided upon showed how desperate the situation had become and how exasperating were the continued demands of the men. The announcement has been received with great wailing and gnashing of unionist teeth, and if the matter could be reviewed now they would be glad to make terms.

The fixing of a new agreement for wages in the Queensland factories had just been completed by the Arbitration Court in Queensland, and Vestey Bros. were willing to give an increase on these rates to compensate for the increased cost of living at Darwin and the less attractive life so far away. This award would have been a very substantial increase in wages, but as stated, it was turned down.

This is very hard on the stock owners of the Northern territory, which is served by the new Darwin works. They have either to look to the new works at Wyndham, in the northern part of Western Australia, or drive their cattle overland to the Eastern States, a drive of many hundreds of miles. Most of them are adopting the latter course, and this may mean a corresponding increase in the number of stock killed at the northern works in Queensland.

Unions Practically Control the Meat Plants.

The terms of the award were most extraordinary. They included the granting of preference to unionists, which has been sparingly given in Australian awards. This system practically hands over control of the meat plants to the unions. It is true that the employer through the overseer can refuse to employ workmen under certain conditions; but the judge admitted that there might be "unpleasant incidents connected with enforcing this provision." He left it to the officials connected with the unions to see that this was minimized.

The court based the increase wage allow-

ance on the fact that one of the companies had been enabled to pay 10 per cent. dividend, and on the general prosperity of the pastoral and meat industries, which are interwoven. He "saw no reason why the men should not receive something additional," although he admitted that their present wages were not low.

The Federal commission, which has been dealing with the cause of the high price of meat, has just returned its findings, and recommended that on account of the control said to be exercised over the markets the price of meat on the hoof be fixed at the export value. This has caused a great outcry among stock owners, and as a result of urgent representations the Federal Government has agreed to reopen the question and take additional evidence.

There is no doubt that if the suggestion of the commission had been adopted a crisis in the stock-raising industry would have been reached. It is estimated that it would have meant reducing the value in livestock in Australia by 45 millions sterling.

The Imperial Government has agreed to take 2,000 tons of frozen rabbits. A portion of last season's pack has been bought in addition, and some relief has been given; but a large quantity extra was placed in stores in expectation of the Imperial Government taking it, as it has done in past seasons.

It is now stated that this additional pack has been offered to the United States Government. The retail price of rabbits in Australia has been fixed at 1/3 per pair—it was previously 1/10. It is surprising that more rabbits are not consumed in view of the high cost of meat in Australia. No animal is so plentiful in the Commonwealth at present.

Meat Production Will Be Much Less.

The meat factories are reopening for the new season. It is impossible to say at present what will be the probable quantity of meat treated, but it is bound to be much below the average of beef and will certainly be much below the quantity for lamb and mutton. The number of cattle available for treatment this season is expected to be short, on account of the losses of calves and breeding cows in the drought of four years ago, and moreover cattle are exceptionally dear and exporters cannot operate with advantage.

In the case of sheep, prices on the hoof are almost prohibitive. The season is so good that there is a tendency to hold on to breeding sheep, even when they have come almost to the limit of their fecundity, because of the high price of wool. Sheep raisers have never received such prices in the history of the industry in Australia—and it is about the oldest.

Some of the works in the southern part of Australia are killing sheep, but only on a small scale. The works in Brisbane are commencing to kill cattle. In several instances the works were delayed by floods and cyclone, in one case by the flooding of the premises.

It is found at present, despite the high price of cans, that preserving pays better than freezing.

On various occasions I have mentioned the costly State abattoirs at Homebush, Sydney, N. S. W., where, notwithstanding that the cost has run into a million pounds sterling, the works are far from complete. It is now announced that the New South Wales State Government intends to have an official inquiry made as to whether the Homebush abattoirs provide sufficient accommodation and facilities to enable those butchers whose premises have been closed under the act to carry on their slaughtering at a reasonable expense; whether proper provision is made to allow of the distribution of meat to consumers within the area over which the board's monopoly extends with reasonable promptitude and without risk to the quality of the meat; whether, and on what principle, compensation should be allowed to any butchers whose premises are closed as a result of the operation of the act; and to report generally on the suitability of the Homebush abattoirs as to construction and site for the purposes for which they were erected.

New Zealand Plants Are Busy.

The meat plants in the Dominion of New Zealand are working at high pressure, but with a shortage of slaughtermen. The season is likely to be extended well into the winter. Some of the works are unable to kill all the stock offered. The increase in the storage accommodation continues.

The Southland Frozen Meat and Produce Export Company, after adding £10,000 to the building fund, and carrying £13,651 forward, declared a dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent. on paid-up capital.

MARCH OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of March, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 427,187 pounds colored and 32,310,240 pounds uncolored, or a total of 32,737,427 pounds. This was over six and one-half million pounds less than for the preceding month, but was over 11,000,000 pounds greater than for the same month last year. The past year and a half has seen the greatest production in the history of the industry. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are:

	Pounds.
March, 1917	21,659,014
April	25,145,605
May	23,119,246
June	17,892,594
July	16,797,129
August	20,932,344
September	28,852,903
October	38,467,191
November	30,567,861
December	34,217,756
January, 1918	31,370,525
February	39,384,468
March	32,737,427

Do you want a good man? Or perhaps it is a position you are after. In either case, keep an eye on page 48. It will be worth your while.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.

CRUSHING COPRA FOR COCOANUT OIL.

Numerous inquiries have been received by The National Provisioner concerning the use of cocoanut oil as a substitute fat, the methods of crushing the copra to obtain the oil, etc. Considerable information has already been printed on this page. Experiences of oil mills in crushing copra bring out some important points, which are related in a report by a leading chemist on another page of this issue of The National Provisioner. It has to do with the striking variation in oil content in different samples of copra, and the need for proper methods in crushing and cooking to extract the oil without too great loss.

WOOD OR CONCRETE CURING VATS.

A firm in Pennsylvania submits the following inquiry:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

What information can you give us on tile, brick, or concrete curing vats? How should they be built, what sizes and dimensions, and are they built as well or better than wood casks? We understand some packers find the meat comes out of cure from concrete vats a little bit off color; others say they notice no difference. What is the general experience?

All kinds of curing receptacles have been tried, aside from wood, such as concrete, cement, brick and cement, tile, etc. But such have not found much favor; in fact, none at all, after being fairly tested.

Wood vats and tierces have the unanimous approval of the trade. These receptacles are usually of white oak. Vats are made to contain from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. of meats, as a rule, though some have a larger capacity; and tierces from 300 to 500 lbs., according to the kind of meat packed therein.

Vats have the preference, excepting when meats are being cured for shipment in tierces, as they do not need re-coopering every time they are filled, and do not leak, as will tierces frequently owing to the latter being rolled, piled, "broke down" and repiled so much. Of course the meats in vats have to be "turned" while in the process of curing. However, the vats are more economical than tierces at that, and when everything is considered are unquestionably more economical.

Vats and all curing receptacles must be kept thoroughly clean, and if at all convenient should be exposed to outside air from time to time. Anyhow, keep them clean. For curing fancy bellies—practically dry cure your own pickle—square or rectangular vats lined with heavy block tin have been found very satisfactory. For pickled meats wood has the call over any other material.

SUGAR USERS ARE REGULATED.

Sugar is an important item to meat curers and provisioners, and it will be of interest to them to know that the Federal Food Administration has put strict restriction upon the use of sugar by all manufacturers. These rules went into effect May 15, and every user of sugar must report his needs. The Food Administration says:

No manufacturer using sugar for manufacturing will be permitted, after May 15, to purchase sugar without the surrender of authorized sugar distribution certificates issued by the State Food Administrator in the state where the manufacturing concern is located.

and to be endorsed on the back by the buyer.

Where a company has several manufacturing plants located in different states, it will be necessary for that company to file a statement with the Food Administrator of each state in which its plants may be located, and no general issue of certificates will be made from one central point to cover several states. Each administrator must take care of the plants in his own particular state, whether owned within or without the state. This, however, does not prevent the seller of sugar located in one state from making deliveries in another on receipt of a certificate.

Manufacturers may obtain certificates at the State Food Administrator's office upon delivery of the required sworn statement, which shows the amount of sugar to which each manufacturer is entitled. Certificates will be printed in the following denominations: 50 pound certificates, 100 pound certificates, 500 pound certificates, 1,000 pound certificates, 5,000 pound certificates, 10,000 pound certificates, 60,000 pound certificates.

The manufacturer receiving certificates shall sign his name on the back of them in the space set apart for that purpose. The card on which the authorized representatives shall place their signatures should be returned to the Food Administrator. The object in doing this is to prevent trading in certificates. The buyer must fill in his name on back of certificates before using them.

As to what action in furtherance of this plan may be necessary for the months of July and August, we will decide about the 1st of June, and this decision will depend upon the vessel tonnage procurable to move sugar from Cuba, and the requirements for home preserving and the canning trade as they develop. It is hoped that we may be able to give manufacturers sufficient quantities of sugar to prevent any further curtailment of their business, but conditions later on will determine what can be done. Certificates will be issued covering the period from May 15 to July 1 to manufacturers in accordance with certain percentages and in accordance with the statements filed.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

Crowding Production Interests Every Factory Management in America Today

In one of the largest soap works in the Central West a Swenson evaporator rated at 6,000 pounds of crude lye per hour in an eight months' run handled from 6,600 to 7,200 pounds per hour.

In another particular instance a Swenson rated to handle 1,100 gallons per hour of sodium benzo sulphite has been actually crowded to an average of 1,800 gallons per hour.

Numerous Swenson installations handling many different liquors are producing daily from 20 to 60% above rated capacity and showing absolutely no loss in efficiency.

Flexibility of capacity is indeed a source of great satisfaction, especially at this time.

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New York and
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Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

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BUYING MEATS FOR WAR USE

No one can put forward the idea of lack of co-ordination among the American agencies enlisted in this war and get away with it. This is the first war America has fought in which the War and Navy Departments have used any other agency but their own in the purchasing of food.

These departments have usually secured the supplies needed by independent competitive bids. Where so much is required as in the present war this system would seriously disorganize stocks and prices. For the general well being of the nation and to improve its fighting efficiency, purchases for the Army, Navy, and the allies are now made through a central purchasing agency.

The Food Administration has been selected as the agency for this co-ordination in food buying. A good illustration of it is the meat end, where all meat contracts are cen-

tralized, not only for the Army and Navy, but also all purchases for allied use. There is none of the frantic bidding of one service against another, which was the delight of speculators but the despair of quartermasters.

Co-ordination is perfect in this department, and the fact that a civilian meat expert was picked to head this bureau is a testimonial to the clear-headedness of the appointing power. The "yellow dogs," as a writer in the Saturday Evening Post aptly terms them, may howl now and then about meat contracts and graft, but only people who know absolutely nothing of the facts will pay any attention to their howlings.

PRICE CONTROL ILLUSTRATED

The United States consumed in the first year of the war, April, 1917, to April, 1918, 4,108,291 tons of sugar, or 8,218,582,000 pounds. The wholesale price of refined sugar in the United States at the present time is \$7.30 per 100 pounds. An increase of 1 cent per pound in the price of sugar would take from the pockets of the consumers at least \$82,185,820.

The regulated wholesale price in Canada is \$8.07 per 100 pounds; in the United Kingdom, \$12.59; in France, \$12.28; and in Italy, \$26.30. Canada's consumption of sugar for the year ending March 31 was 352,200 tons. The consumption of France for 1916 was 570,621 tons; the consumption of the United Kingdom was 1,565,599 tons, and the consumption of Italy was 276,953 tons.

The total consumption of sugar for the four countries was 2,765,373 tons, the total cost of which was \$736,884,703, or an average cost per ton for all sugar consumed in the four allied countries of \$266.47 per ton. Had the sugar consumption of the United States for the past year been paid for at this price, the total would have been \$1,095,002,772. The cost of the sugar consumption for the United States for one year at the prevailing price of \$146 per ton will amount to \$599,956,486.

If sugar consumption in the United States for the coming year remains at the same figure as that for last year, the saving, as compared with prices prevailing in the four allied countries named, will total \$495,046,286.

The wholesale price of sugar in the United States is now \$7.45 per hundred pounds, less 2 per cent. at seaboard points, or about \$7.30 net. In August, 1917, the price reached \$9.15 per hundred pounds. The refiners now receive \$1.30 per hundred pounds for refining, as against a difference between raw and refined sugar up to October 1, 1917, ranging from \$1.60 to \$2.05.

The Federal Food Administration quotes

these statistics as an illustration of the value of Government regulation in protecting consumers from the high cost of living. It is an excellent illustration, and the Food Administration deserves all credit for the way the sugar situation was handled. But it must be remembered that the problem was a simple one compared with that having to do with other food products. The nature of the commodity, the conditions surrounding its production and marketing, made the matter of regulation comparatively easy.

It is when the Government, in its effort to protect the home consumer, runs up against the selfish interests of the home producer, that the problem becomes difficult. The producer has the votes, and he wins out most of the time. Manufacturing and commercial interests have limited influence in this respect; it is the farmer and the labor union man of whose feelings the politician in office is especially tender. Against these even the indefatigable Mr. Hoover finds his regulatory power difficult to exert.

THEY FORGOT THE BENEFITS

It is said the Comptroller of the Currency recently revoked the authority he had previously given for the organization of a national bank on the ground that the applicants for the charter for a bank, although men of means, had subscribed practically nothing to the Liberty Loans.

The application for a charter was in proper form, and these applicants were men of wealth; so far as legal and material qualifications were concerned the granting of the charter was justified. But when it was found that these wealthy applicants for a charter to do a banking business under the protection and co-operation of the United States Government had out of their great wealth purchased only \$200 worth of Liberty bonds among them, Comptroller Williams promptly revoked his approval of the application. They will have no national bank.

The right and justice of the Comptroller's action will be heartily indorsed by every true American citizen. These men present a typical case of getting all possible from the Government and rendering as little return as possible.

Yet the individual American citizen, whether native or foreign born, who from the soil of this country or from the opportunities this country has offered him has amassed money and property, and who in this time of war and necessity refuses to do his part in financing his country, is not one whit better than these applicants for a national bank charter. He is acting on the same principle, and if he differs from these would-be national bankers, he differs only in degree, not in kind.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Contract has been awarded by the Nagle Packing Co., Jersey City, N. J., for the erection of a five-story concrete warehouse.

Hastings Farmers' Union, Hastings, Fla., with R. M. Burt as secretary, is interested in a plan to establish a peanut oil mill.

The Empire Provision & Produce Co. has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware with a capital of \$200,000.

The Vinita Provision Company, Vinita, Okla., has been incorporated with \$25,000 by A. G. Westenberger, Ada Westenberger and V. A. Cook.

The Southern Hog Raising Corporation, Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to raise cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc.

R. R. Smith, W. R. Latimer and H. N. Bentley have incorporated the Warren County Stock Farm, Washington, Ga., with a capital stock of \$15,000.

A beef-loading dock, 575 x 20 ft., and a salt storage room 370 x 20 ft., with a capacity of fifty car loads of curing salt, will be erected at the Morris & Co.'s plant at Omaha, Nebr.

The capital of the Yoakum Cotton Oil Co., Yoakum, Texas, has been increased from \$30,000 to \$60,000, and plans made to build an addition for the manufacture of peanut products.

The Sarasota Cattle Co., Sarasota, Fla., has been incorporated, with J. H. Lord as president; F. W. Lord, vice president; W. Y. Perry, secretary, and J. H. Lord, treasurer; capital, \$1,000,000.

Herman Schulz has resigned the presidency of the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Co., Madison, Wis., because of other business interests which take up most of his time. W.

E. Moore, of Doylestown, first vice-president, will serve as president until the annual meeting of the directors is held next month.

Denial is made of the report that the Farmers' Terminal Packing Co. of South St. Paul, Minn., is considering the sale of its new plant to one of the big packers. This plant, costing a million dollars, is completed and is now being equipped, and the management declares that operation will begin in the fall.

James Pingree, a capitalist of Ogden, Utah, has been elected president of the Ogden Packing & Provision Co., succeeding Lars Hansen, who remains as a director. Hansen was one of the organizers of the Ogden Packing & Provision Co. and was its president for nine years. He will devote his entire time to the management of his livestock interests.

MEAT PRICES IN HOLLAND.

Reporting from The Hague on the meat and fat situation there, Vice Consul Nelson says: Meat is not placed under distribution, but since February 20 a maximum price has been fixed for beef. The following maximum prices are those now ruling for beef per kilo (bones not included): Tenderloin, \$1.50; round steak, \$1.12; salted, \$0.52; roasts, \$1.04; liver, \$0.20; kidneys, \$0.20; tongue, \$0.80, and soup bones, \$0.04.

Veal and mutton are not under distribution, nor are any maximum prices fixed for these sorts of meat. Hollanders do not as a rule like mutton, and for that reason large quantities are at hand. Holland is a great sheep-raising country, on account of the demand for wool here and for mutton in England. Young mutton sold here last summer for 36 cents a pound for the best sort

and as low as 17 cents for the inferior sorts. The price now is 28 cents. Veal is selling for from 56 to 70 cents for meat without bones and from 20 to 25 cents for meat with bones.

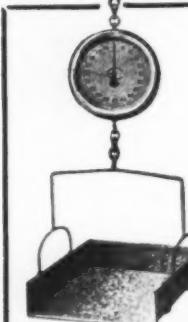
The farmers have during the last year abandoned the raising of hogs to a very great extent, on account of the lack of feed-stuffs, consequently pork is very scarce and hard to be found in the butcher shops any more. The Government buys all the hogs available and apportions them among the different municipalities; these divide their allowance among the dealers, and these again among their customers. Prices for pork range at present from 20 to 28 cents a pound.

Experiments have recently been made to produce a standard sausage, which will soon be in the market. It consists of pork and beef (mainly of the latter) and will be sold at a very low price.

Do you want a good man? Or perhaps it is a position you are after. In either case, keep an eye on page 48. It will be worth your while.

ANNOUNCEMENT

An exceptional opening presents itself to an aggressive experienced provision man to enter the brokerage business in Chicago, in association with an established brokerage house whose head office is outside Chicago. Correspondence invited from any man of undisputed ability and integrity. When writing please state qualifications fully, age, whether married or single, past and present positions held. Box 60, National Provisioner, New York, N. Y.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Irregular—Shorts Not Active Buyers—Important Government Buying Recently—Larger Exports Expected—Hog Statistics—Home Consumptive Demand Still Limited.

Although sentiment has continued rather bearish in provision circles, some of the important interests in the trade have been inclined to modify their views. It is understood that there has been an important short interest accumulated in the provision future list, and that these shorts have not been anxious to buy recently. Continued reports of a limited home consumptive demand for meats and economy in the use of fats, together with agitation against high prices for hog products, form the basis for a majority of the bearish market views.

It has been estimated in some quarters that the recent buying of lard and meats for the Federal Government for export to Great Britain, France and Italy exceeded a half million pounds, of which about twenty per cent were lard. Of course, there is a good deal of guesswork concerning these figures, but there seemed to be more certainty in the statements that the actual buying for Government account was large. It is believed that exports in the near future will show a moderate to considerable increase, in reflection of this Government buying. It is understood that the Government would like to have the lard shipped before July 1, in order to get it out of the way before the hot weather.

The position of hogs is still regarded as bearish, due to the confidence in the statements that there is a large supply back in the country, and, as farmers have finished their urgent spring work, there should be some increase; on the other hand, the season for harvesting the crops will soon commence, especially in the extreme South, and will gradually progress northward. A more important item in the situation would be the

realization that hogs are actually back in the country. The weights of hogs continue good, and substantially above those of last year. Recent statistics given out by the Bureau of Markets indicate that receipts of hogs at 57 principal markets during April were 3,676,000, an increase of 23 per cent. over those of a year ago, while receipts of cattle were 2,015,000, an increase of 33 per cent., and the sheep receipts were 1,133,000, which was a gain of 5 per cent. The shipments at 47 markets in April were 1,265,000 hogs, 704,000 cattle and 499,000 sheep, increases being 53.4 per cent., 37.1 per cent. and 38.4 per cent., respectively, over the shipments of April, 1917. The slaughtering of hogs at 46 markets for April was given at 2,385,000, cattle at 1,239,000 and sheep at 607,000, which were increases of 12.1 per cent. over a year ago for hogs, 30.8 per cent. for cattle, but a decrease of 16.5 per cent. for sheep.

Much attention was given to the definite reports indicating that possibility of Government operation of packing industries during the period of the war was officially squelched in a special report to President Wilson recently. This report was submitted by the Food, Labor and Agricultural Department, and it is understood that the Federal Trade Commission recommended merely a tightening of regulations already in effect, rather than Government operation of the packing industries.

The feed crop situation is still regarded favorably. There are good chances for a winter wheat crop of more than six hundred million bushels as against 418,000,000 last year, and spring wheat is coming along nicely in the American and Canadian Northwest. Oats may also equal their enormous record of 1,587,000,000 bushels of last year; as far as corn is concerned, there are mixed reports as to the start on a substantially decreased area, but it is understood that an official statement was given out indicating enough seed corn to go around, and soil conditions are generally good. With good weather in July and August there will doubtless be a great deal more optimism expressed in regard to the corn crop prospects.

BEEF.—There was little change in this market during the week. Mess., \$32@33; packet, \$33@34; family, \$35@37; East India, \$36@37.

LARD.—The undertone is easier, due to weakness in the West and expectations of continued liberal hog receipts. Quoted: City, 24½@24½c.; Western, \$24.65@24.75; Middle West, \$24.60@24.70; refined Continental, \$26.75; South American, \$27.15; Brazilian kegs, \$28.15; compounds, 22½@23½c. nom.

PORK.—The market has been quiet, but partly easier due to lower prices in the West. Quoted: Mess., \$51@51.50; clear, \$47@52, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LIVESTOCK PRICE MUST COME DOWN.
Meat Situation Has Now Reached a Point Where That Seems to Be the Only Remedy.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, May 22, 1918.—Signs of the times indicate that the Government, the packers and the public have their backs to the wall against any further increase in the price of livestock or meats. The limit has been reached in the pocketbook purchasing power of the masses and the livestock industry, as well as other industries, must come under the Government system of a fair deal between producer and consumer, whereby the consuming public may bear only a fair proportion of the high prices of meat that exist, brought about by war conditions and further aggravated by a lack of systematic equalization between livestock and meats.

The Government properly started out to encourage production of livestock by stimulating meat prices, with the promise of orders fully up to the capacity of the manufacturer of meat, saying all would be needed. On the other hand, they requested that livestock buyers keep livestock prices to a level where the farmers might exercise their full energy in the production of livestock.

As far as the farmer is concerned, the Government system has worked well, and he

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This regulator called No. 16 is made especially for Ham Cookers, but is applicable to a number of cooking and heat treating purposes. It is automatic, simple, self-contained, sure, and "on the job" every minute.

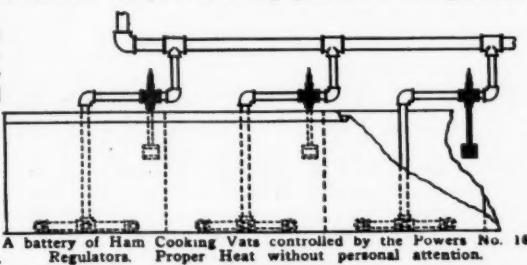
We also make Heat Regulators for Lard Kettles, Scald Tubs, Summer Sausage Dryers, Etc. Our experience of thirty years is at your service. If you have any problem of temperature control, put it up to us for solution.

Write for Bulletin 139, regarding exact temperature control in Ham Cookers. Other Bulletins, describing Regulators for different conditions, will be sent if you will state process for which regulation is needed.



The Powers Regulator Co.

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has been reaping handsome profits in his enterprise. For example, on December 11, a livestock feeder took two loads of cattle back to the country that weighed 930 lbs., and which cost 11c. a lb. Those cattle were returned to the Stock Yards on May 20 and weighed 1,400 lbs. and brought 17½c. a lb. They had hogs following these cattle, which is the practice with all feeders, and it can readily be seen what a profitable investment this must have been to the cattle feeder.

This is a sample of the conditions that have been in existence during the past five months, and the time has now arrived when the farmers must come under the system of an equalization for a fair profit, so that meats may become available, which no doubt was the original aim of the Government. But

the large stock interests have been the last to respond to the Government's system of a fair deal to all.

It is not altogether the fault of the livestock producer that a condition exists whereby a fair distribution of the burden of high prices has not been made, but the livestock business has features that make it hard to bring about a fair equalization. Uncertainty of crops, weather conditions, etc., have their effects in lowering and raising the prices of livestock, but it seems now that there will be a more systematic fixing of prices between livestock and meat.

As we have said, the livestock part of the system worked well, whereas on the other hand, high prices brought about a saving of meats. The Government was not able to take

care of the surpluses, and meats have piled up until they have become burdensome. Through force of necessity livestock must come down, so as to put meat within the reach of the general consumer.

The cattle market this week is about 50c. lower than last week and a liberal supply of grass cattle is looked for within a couple of weeks, which will help to lower prices of cattle. The hog market, through a lack of liberal receipts this week, brought about by the corn-planting period, shows more strength than last week, but by the middle of next week hog receipts will again be liberal and prices no doubt will be lower.

The trade in domestic cuts of meat is dead. The only orders of any consequence that are being filled are Government orders. This slow trade is reflected in the future provision markets of ribs, lard and pork.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending May 18, 1918, with comparisons:

	PORK, BBLS.	Week Ended May 18, 1918.	Week Ended May 19, 1917.	From Nov. 1, '17, to May 18, 1918.
To—				
United Kingdom	25	.....	682
Continent
So. & Cen. Am.	2,659
West Indies	5,171
Br. No. Am. Col.	3,741
Other countries	620
Total	25	.....	12,873

	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.	Week Ended May 18, 1918.	Week Ended May 19, 1917.	From Nov. 1, '17, to May 18, 1918.
United Kingdom ..	6,786,000	5,223,000	282,498,000	.....
Continent	19,465,000	3,977,000	127,102,000	.....
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	.....	625,000
West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	5,043,000
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	.....	67,000
Other countries .....	.....	.....	.....	2,068,000
Total	26,251,000	9,199,000	417,402,000	.....

	LARD, LBS.	Week Ended May 18, 1918.	Week Ended May 19, 1917.	From Nov. 1, '17, to May 18, 1918.
United Kingdom ..	3,422,000	3,052,000	75,752,000	.....
Continent	2,050,000	46,000	83,793,000	.....
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	.....	937,000
West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	4,177,000
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	.....	49,000
Other countries .....	.....	.....	.....	292,000
Total	5,479,000	3,098,000	165,000,000	.....

	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.	Pork.	Bacon & Hams.	Lard.
From—				
New York .....	.....	26,251,000	5,479,000	.....
Total week .....	.....	26,251,000	5,479,000	.....
Previous week....	.....	4,047,000	2,470,000	.....
Two weeks ago..	2,600	14,911,000	9,850,000	.....
Cor. week, 1917..	25	9,199,000	3,098,000	.....

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '17, to May 18, '18.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	2,575,000	7,182,000	4,607,000
Meats, lbs.....	417,402,000	452,607,000	65,205,000
Lard, lbs.....	165,000,000	246,393,000	81,392,000

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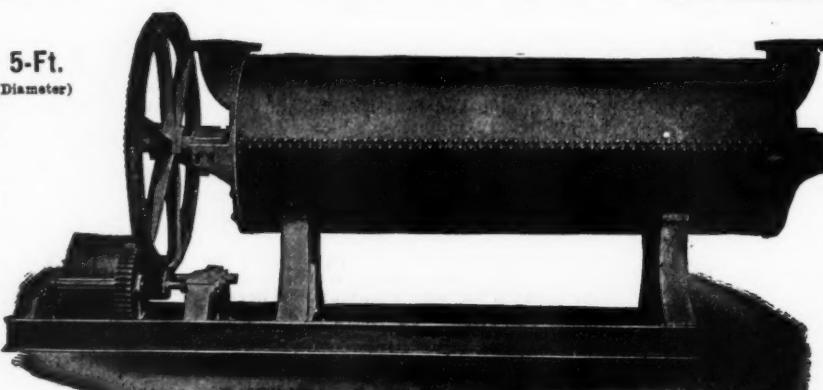
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Reduces Horse Power to Operate and Insures an Easy Running Machine

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Although there are authorities in the trade who are inclined to regard the undertone to the market as steadier, and even go so far as to term it firm, there has been no real evidence of a hardening of values. A small trade has passed in city special tallows loose at the 17½c. basis. The really good grades of edible tallow are undoubtedly more firmly held, and seem to be scarce. On the other hand, the lower grades are competing with a sagging market for greases, and some concessions have been reported at outside points. It is believed that Argentine tallow offerings have increased somewhat, and the trade anticipates larger supplies from the Argentine, although the tonnage situation is against any immediate decided increase. Tallow makers here also seem to have a little more stuff to offer. Soap-making interests are not buying so freely, and some of them emphasize higher operating costs and more economy on the part of buyers of soap as warranting a conservative attitude in buying tallow.

Prime city in the local market is quoted at 16½c. nominal and city specials at 17¼c. nominal loose, with edible grades about 18¼c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is quiet at 18½c. There has been a little more buying for compound lard interests, who are reported doing a somewhat better business.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Trade was inactive, but the undertone is firm. Extras are quoted at 24c., according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—The market for crude was again dull and featureless. Offerings are light and demand quiet for both crude and refined oil. Foreign oil was a shade easier, with Japanese quoted at 18@18½c. in buyers' tanks. Prices quoted, crude, in buyers' tanks, \$1.36 per gal.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market continues rather quiet, but a fair inquiry is reported. Values were slightly easier, but nominally quoted. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.05@3.10, 30, \$2.90@2.95, and prime \$1.90 @2.

***SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The spot market con-

tinues inactive, with values showing little change for the week. Heavy arrivals on the Coast are reported and the market there is easier, with free offerings. Spot is quoted at 19@19½c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—A fair inquiry is noted in the market for crude oil and prices were steady. Refined oil is rather quiet with demand only for current needs. The market for crude is now quoted at 16½@17c., in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market showed an easier undertone during the past week with consuming inquiry small and offerings fair. Ceylon, 17½@17½c., in bbls.; Cochin, 18½@18½c., in bbls.

PALM OIL.—There was no change reported in the market the past week. Scarcity of supplies keeps quotations nominal. Prime, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17½@18c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, —, nom.

GREASE.—The undertone continues easy, but trade is not active. Soapmakers bought a little. Quoted: Yellow, 15½@16½c., nom.; bone, 16½@16½c., nom.; house, 15½@16½c.; Brown, 15½@16c.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to May 24, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 17,817 quarters; to the Continent, 41,495 quarters; to other destinations, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 23,369 quarters; to the Continent, 164,234 quarters; to others, 36,956 quarters.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, May 23, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.72%
Cable transfers.....	4.76%
Demand sterling.....	4.75%
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75%
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.71%
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.70%
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.77%
Commercial, sight.....	5.72
Bankers' cables.....	5.69%
Bankers' checks.....	5.71%
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	48½
Commercial, 60 days.....	48½
Bankers' sight.....	49
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks.....	31½
Bankers' cables.....	31

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

Chicago, May 23, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c./@25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½c./@25c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

New York, May 23, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 33@34c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 32c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27c.; city steam lard, 24½c., nom.; city dressed hogs, 26½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27c.; skinned shoulders, 22c.; boneless butts, 25c.; Boston butts, 24c.; lean trimmings, 19c.; regular trimmings, 17c.; spare ribs, 14c.; neck ribs, 7c.; kidneys, 10c.; tails, 15c.; snouts, 10c.; livers, 4c.; pig tongues, 19c.

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New York City

Control of Cotton Seed Products Industry

The intention of the Federal Food Administration is to regulate the cottonseed products industry, from seed to finished products, so that hoarding, speculation and trading within the trade may be eliminated, and the material will flow from the producer to the consumer at the lowest possible cost. This is plainly stated in the remarks made by S. J. Cassels, assistant to the Chief of the Cotton Seed Products Division, at the crushers' convention at New Orleans last week. Mr. Cassels said in part:

The Food Administration is a war emergency creation, and I count it as an honor to speak as their representative. I regret very much that Dr. Denny, the Chief of the Cotton Seed Products Division, was not able to be here, and in his absence it gives me pleasure to express to you the appreciation of our department of the hearty cooperation we have received from you during the past season, and I am asking for a continuance of the same spirit for the season before us.

For eleven of the last twelve months I have been actively engaged in the oil mill business, and only a month ago did I leave your ranks and enlist in the Food Administration service in answer to what appeared to be a clear call to duty.

Since I have been in Washington it has been my privilege to view your industry from the National standpoint, and I have never realized before what an important industry it was until this experience brought me to realize the necessary part you are playing in the winning of this war.

Your industry is a division of the great industrial army, which is now so busily engaged behind the lines backing up the magnificent work of the boys at the front. While your work cannot be compared in heroism and sacrifice to that of the boys in France and those in training therefor, it is of the greatest importance to the successful prosecution of the war, and every man engaged in your industry, from the farmer who produces the seed to the dispenser of the finished product, may justly feel that he is performing a patriotic duty.

Principles of the Food Administration.

I wonder how many of you are familiar with the cardinal principles of the Food Administration. They are just three and they are plainly stated in the book of rules that were sent to each of you:

First—To limit the prices charged by every licensee to a reasonable amount over expenses, and forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market.

Second—To keep all food commodities moving in a direct line and with as little delay as practicable to the consumer.

Third—To limit as far as practicable contracts for future delivery, and dealings in future contracts.

These three are the foundation principles that underlie all the rules and regulations that have been made. I wish to impress on you the fact that operating an oil mill is like firing a big gun in France, and operating efficiency has the same effect as shooting straight.

Everybody wants to help in winning the war, but not everybody knows just what to do. The Food Administration says to the oil miller: Here is a definite task for you to perform, and the slogan now is, not do your bit, but do your best." And your best is to operate your mill as efficiently as you can, incidentally for the fair manufacturing profit allowed you by the spread, but primarily and principally to convert cottonseed into its finished products for the use of our country and its allies.

The province of the Cotton Seed Division of the Food Administration is to guide you in doing this, without adding to the cost of the cotton seed any more than the cost

of conversion plus a fair profit to you for the service you perform, in order that the consumer may get the products you make at the cheapest price.

In doing this, your main interest lies in the spread. Only the producer of the seed has the chief interest in the price of the products you manufacture. Between raw material and the finished product lies the interest of three classes, the ginners or dealers in seed, the cottonseed miller and the dealer, refiner and lard manufacturer, all of whose different spread has or will be stipulated by the Food Administration.

With system in efficient operation, and with hoarding and speculation eliminated, the value of the products you manufacture

will bear a distinct relation to that of the seed you buy, and the material will flow from the producer through those intermediate channels into the streams of consumption with the lowest cost of production. So with hoarding, speculation and trading within the trade eliminated, and with differentials or spreads stipulated, prices will surely be stabilized.

With everybody understanding the rules of the game and playing it fairly, under the spur of patriotic purpose, there is sure to result a feeling of satisfaction on your part in knowing definitely and feeling surely that the work you are doing in winning the war is counting. Operate your mill to the best possible advantage in the production of the necessary fat for food, the much-needed feed and fertilizer, and the all-important lint for manufacturing explosives.

Changes in Cottonseed Products Regulations

Objections to various sections of the Food Administration regulations which now control trading in cottonseed products resulted in the appointment of a committee from various state associations, which reported at the Inter-State Association convention at New Orleans. The report was read by Chairman George W. Covington, of Mississippi, and as adopted was as follows:

To the President and Members of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

The conference of the committees appointed by the various state associations, at the suggestion of President Wallace, met in New Orleans on May 10 and 11, to discuss the rules and regulations of the Food Administration pertaining to the industry, and to make suggestions in connection with such rules as it deemed proper.

The following states were represented by committees: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas.

After effecting its organization, consideration was given to each of the general and special rules applying to the industry, and although the conference appreciated the fact that the Food Administration was considering and would revise a number of the rules, it decided to recommend the following changes:

(1) Amend General Rule No. 9, prescribing minimum car lot weight shipments, to extend to the State Food Administrators the authority to permit exceptions thereto. Frequently shipments must be made in less quantities than those prescribed in the rule, imposing upon the carriers the duty of loading and unloading the freight at their already congested freight houses.

There is much to be gained in the way of economy, both as to railroad transportation, drayage and labor by modifying this rule in specific instances, and allowing the railroad tariffs to govern as they did in the past, at the discretion of the State Food Administrator. The general tendency now is to load every carlot shipment to not less than 60,000 pounds, and as much more as the mills are able to get the consignee to buy and pay for, and it is not contemplated by this suggestion that the granted authority to the State Food Administrators would in any way modify the general application of the rule, but simply provide for the prompt determination of exceptions, when for local reasons best known to the State Food Administrator such exceptions should be made.

(2) Amend paragraph "f" of special rule No. 7, which reads: "He shall not knowingly produce any cottonseed meal or cake, testing less than seven per cent. ammonia or its equivalent of thirty-six per cent. protein, or testing over seven per cent. oil"; to read: "He shall not knowingly produce any cottonseed meal or cake, testing less than six and one-half per cent. ammonia, or its equivalent of thirty-three and 41/100 per cent. protein, or testing over seven per cent. oil."

This recommendation is made because of the fact that oil mills operating in some territories are unable to produce cottonseed meal or cake containing seven per cent. ammonia under present milling conditions, owing to the varying qualities of seed grown in different territories. And particularly will this be so when the mills make an effort to increase their linter production, as is evidently desired by the War Industries Board. The question of the production at all times of seven per cent. meal, is one of the varying analyses of seed, and the mechanical operation of the mills, over which the crushers have no definite control, and not one of desire to produce a lower grade of meal, since the value of meal is fixed on a unit basis.

(3) The conference recommends that, in the rules to be promulgated as applying to next season's operations, in such rule as may apply to any spread between the price paid for seed and the price received for products, the spread be designated as a "fair differential," which differential should be set forth as covering the two factors of manufacturing cost and profit.

(4) It is reported that a modification of special rule 5, known as A-70, has been made, which would permit the return of motes to cotton seed. Should this modification develop to be as understood by the conference, we request reconsideration and annulment of such modification, and to permit rule 5 to stand unamended.

The reasons for this recommendation are: That there is no clear definition of the meaning of "motes," and such ruling would be confusing, and probably open up an avenue for the evasion of the intent of the original rule; also because any value which attaches to what is commonly termed "motes" can best be conserved by sacking or baling separately by the ginner; that passing motes into the seed would add to the cost of properly cleaning and preserving seed by the mills; and also because we see no good reason for adding "motes" to seed after separation by the gins.

(5) The conference suggests that in determining the weights of cotton seed by licensees, any other method than by actual weighing be prohibited.

(6) The conference submits the above report and recommendations of its deliberations for consideration by the convention of the association, and recommends that if favorable action and approval is given the recommendations a special committee composed of one member from each state be appointed by the president of the association, such members to be recommended by the various state associations, and which committee shall then present the recommendations to the Food Administration and consult with the Administration on any other subjects as may be desired by the Administrator.

Respectfully submitted,
G. W. COVINGTON, Chairman.
BRYAN BELL, Secretary.
The report was unanimously adopted.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Official Seed Report Analyzed—Market Still Quiet Without Feature—Still Hopes for Futures Trading—Cotton Crop Advices Better—Bearish National Ginners' Advices.

Another report has been issued by the Census Bureau, covering cottonseed production to the end of April. It was shown that the crude oil produced in April amounted to about 101,000,000 lbs., which was just about the same as last year, and the production from August 1 to April 30, including the carry-over, has been 1,221,000,000 lbs., compared with 1,286,000,000 a year ago. There remained on hand at the end of April 79,000,000 lbs. of crude oil as compared with 67,000,000 lbs. last year.

The production of refined oil for April was 144,000,000 lbs., against 125,000,000 a year ago, and from August through April it was 1,307,000,000 lbs., compared with 1,302,000,000 for the corresponding time in 1916-17. The stock of refined oil as of April 30 figured 339,000,000 lbs., as against 325,000,000 lbs. a year ago.

The amount of refined oil delivered to consumers during the month was somewhat under the private estimates, showing less than 100,000,000 lbs., as compared with 117,000,

000 for March and 121,000,000 lbs. for April last year. It is figured that the total amount of refined oil delivered to consumers from August through April is 970,000,000 lbs., as against 980,000,000 lbs. for the corresponding time last year. One of the prominent independent refining concerns, in an analysis, figures that, allowing for 600,000 bbls. as the minimum carry-over for the season to end August 1, 1918, there are yet available 859,000 bbls. of cottonseed oil in all positions—also that the monthly average consumption for the first nine months of the season was 269,000 bbls., leaving available for the last three months of the season an average of 286,000 bbls. per month, as against an actual consumption of cottonseed oil for the last three months of last season of 189,000 bbls. per month.

It is figured that the crude oil on hand will produce about 279,000 bbls. of oil after April 30—also that the seed on hand will give 139,000 bbls., while the seed still to be received will give 192,000 bbls. of oil, making a total to become available of 1,459,000 bbls. after April 30. Refining losses on seed continue to average about eight per cent., or a trifle under.

The hope for a resumption of trading in

cottonseed oil futures is still prevalent. As a matter of fact, this hope seems to grow somewhat stronger as the cotton crop advances satisfactorily, and the realization becomes greater that if the cotton crop is to be large this coming season there will be need for a futures market for cottonseed oil, inasmuch as the competition of the various oils with cottonseed oil is expected to go on in undiminished volume, and therefore the price of cottonseed oil will have to fluctuate accordingly, in order to make for distribution of the entire crush.

It is noteworthy that the preliminary report issued by the National Ginners' Association this week showed that the total area given over to cotton this year is expected to be increased about 2 per cent., and the use of fertilizer increased about 14 per cent.; also that the condition of the crop is 82.4, as far as can be ascertained at this early date, which compares with an official condition of 69.5 as of May 25 last year. The National Ginners' Association further says that the indications for the crop at this time are for 14½ to 14½ million bales, excluding linters. A crop of this size would give, roughly, a crush of 800,000 bbls., more cottonseed oil this coming season than was available for

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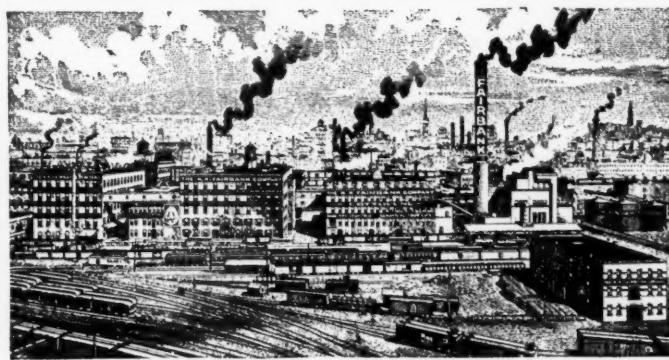
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the season just ending.

Closing prices Saturday, May 18, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Monday, May 20, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Tuesday, May 21, 1918.—May, \$19.50; June, \$19.50; July, \$19.50; August, \$19.60; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales. Sales were: July, 100, \$19.50. Total sales, 100 bbls.

Closing prices Wednesday, May 22, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Thursday, May 23, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported during the week ending May 23, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending	Since Sept. 1, 1918.	Same Period, 1917.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York....	—	46,245	180,346
From New Orleans...	—	3,078	26,458
From Philadelphia...	—	—	6,336
From Savannah....	—	—	1,648
From Norfolk and Newport News....	—	—	528
From Michigan....	—	17,933	65,518
From Buffalo....	—	25	1,913
From St. Lawrence...	—	486	1,581
From Dakota....	—	1,716	5,196
From Vermont....	—	156	15
From other ports...	—	749	38
Total	—	70,388	289,577

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 23, 1918.—Oil mills are closing down, and oil is pretty well sold up. Cottonseed meal active at the fixed price, and being taken by fertilizer plants. Sacked and loose hulls quiet at \$25 for sacked and \$20 for loose. Linters quiet at the fixed price, \$4.67.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 23, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil quiet at regulation price. Cottonseed meal slightly more active, due to considerable buying last week by fertilizer interests; stocks light here. Prime hulls dull; prices unchanged.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., May 23, 1918.—Practically no crude oil unsold in this territory; very few mills still running; refined more active. Cake easier. Meal dull. Hulls weak, \$20 loose, \$24 sacked. New Orleans.

BRODE ELECTED A LIFE MEMBER.

One of the pleasant features of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association convention at New Orleans was the unanimous election of F. W. Brode, of Memphis, Tenn., to be an honorary life member of the association. Mr. Brode, who is the dean of the cottonseed products brokerage trade in this country, was really the founder of the association. He still takes an active interest, and never misses a convention. His election was very popular.

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COTTONSEED PRODUCTS CENSUS.

The amount of cottonseed received at the mills in the United States from August 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918, was 4,121,673 tons, according to preliminary statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census. These figures do not include 33,927 tons on hand at the mills on August 1, nor 175,395 tons reshipped. The amount of cottonseed crushed during the period was 3,953,885 tons, and the amount on hand at the mills on April 30 was 201,715 tons.

The amounts of cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand are given in the following table:

	Produced On Hand August 1, 1917	Shipped Out August 1, '17, to August 1, '17, to April 30, '18.	On Hand April 30, '18.
Crude oil, lbs.	*15,477,352	1,211,635,542	1,142,197,306
Refined oil, lbs.	†298,757,126	†1,007,887,195	.....
Cake and meal, tons	92,540	1,912,605	1,921,008
Hulls, tons	56,016	911,870	835,536
Linters, 500-lb. bales	102,754	1,036,801	944,699
Hull fiber, 500-lb. bales	6,371	212,896	210,298
Motes, grabbots, and sweep- ings, bales	8,207	38,847	31,440
			15,614

*Includes 2,921,600 and 4,860,490 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 3,371,700 and 38,012,443 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers August 1 and April 30, respectively.

†Includes 15,200,429 and 9,326,326 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 3,851,445 and 10,190,334 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitutes, oleomargarine, soap, etc., August 1 and April 30, respectively.

‡Produced from 1,091,666,094 pounds of crude oil.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 23, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4½ to 4¾c. lb.; 60% caustic soda, 4c. lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 6½ to 6¾c. lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 3¾c. lb.; 58% soda ash, 2½ to 2¾c. lb.; tale, 1½ to 1¾c. lb.; silex, \$15 to \$20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; clarified palm oil, 40c. lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 38c. lb.; yellow olive oil, \$4 to \$4.50 gal.; Cochin coconut oil, 19 to 21c. lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 17½ to 18c. lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.50 to \$1.60 gal.; soya bean oil, 18½ to 19c. lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5% acidity, \$1.55 to \$1.65 gal.; prime city tallow, special, 17½c. lb.

lb.; dynamite glycerine, 60c. lb.; saponified glycerine, 47½c. lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 42½c. lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 63½c. lb.; prime packers' grease, 16 to 16½c. lb.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MEETINGS.

Inter-State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and Oil Mill Exhibitors' Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 29, 30 and 31.

Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Pensacola, Fla., June 5, 6 and 7.

National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Houston, Tex., June 5, 6 and 7.

Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, New Orleans, La., June 10 and 11.

Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Atlantic Beach, Fla., June 11 and 12.

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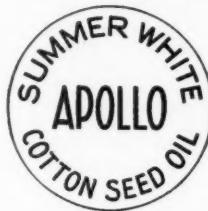
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POINTS ABOUT COPRA CRUSHING. Oil Mills Must Learn How to Do It Before They Can Expect to Make It Profitable.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Texas, May 20, 1918.—The trade is familiar with the fact that there is a variation in oil content of cotton seed of as much as 13 gallons per ton of seed. Are you aware that in copra there is a variation, according to samples we have analyzed, of 53 gallons of oil per ton? We have had copra containing as high as 72 per cent. oil and as low as 52 per cent. oil, both containing the same per cent. of moisture, 3.5 per cent. The copra containing 72 per cent. oil was smooth, bright and lustrous in appearance. The copra running 52 per cent. oil was badly discolored, and there were a considerable number of worm-eaten pieces.

That large variations in oil content of copra are not unusual is indicated by the statement of a broker that at the United States port of entry there are men trained to judge copra, who for 25 cents per ton will inspect shipment of copra. Copra is sold not according to oil content, but according to the location from which it comes and the method used in drying. In other words, unless a mill has its copra inspected at the port of entry, the mill may lose a large amount of money.

Owing to the high oil content the preparation of copra for the cookers requires particular attention. Several methods are in use, and just which is best we are not in a position to state as yet. The per cent. of oil in the cake varies from 6½ to 10 per cent. This large variation is probably due to different methods of preparing and cooking the copra.

Mills just starting copra crushing will have to do some experimenting to determine best methods of handling. Such experimenting involves chemistry. Your chemist is or should be a trained experimenter with a wider experience and possibly better knowledge of successes and failures on copra than your superintendent can possibly have had. Why not use him on a consulting basis, as well as for your routine tests. Your superintendent, if he is really a good man, will welcome such help.

Very little of the copra being crushed in this section of country will give oil running as low as 5 per cent. free acid. The free acid increases rapidly in hot weather.

In regard to efficiency in extraction, analyses we have seen run from 6½ per cent. to 20 per cent. oil left in the cake. This shows that there is considerable to be determined about crushing copra. There are mills crushing copra which are averaging about 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. oil in cake. Only one mill has come to our attention that is running between 6.5 per cent. and 7 per cent. oil.

To sum up, a mill starting to crush copra must expect to lose money until they learn how to buy and crush it. After they have worked out the difficulties there is an attractive profit in crushing it. Lax attention to buying and operating would quickly wipe out this profit.

LINTERS SITUATION EXPLAINED.

In the course of an address at the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association meeting at New Orleans last week George R. James, chief of the Linters Section of the War Industries Board, explained to the oil millers the situation from the standpoint of the Government. There had been a feeling that powder manufacturers were controlling the linters market at the expense of the mills, which Mr. James positively denied. Among other things, he said:

The War Industries Board is attempting to organize the various industries entering into the war. Do you know that it takes fifteen men to supply the needs of one man at the front? Until the Board was formed, the head of every department was buying his supplies in the open market with no thought of the other fellow or the needs of the other fellow, or how his plans would fit with those of the other fellow.

The War Industries Board has changed all of that; they take charge of all purchases; they do not attempt to pay for the purchases, but they act as a supervising body, just as a clearing house acts for all the

banks of a city. The Board has charge of the supervision of prices and the allotments, so, eventually, when the machinery is working smoothly (the Board was only organized in March) all confusion will cease to exist. Every morning the chiefs of the various departments meet and their needs are read out and every man knows what he is to get and when.

You gentlemen have no idea of how everything is being conserved, especially space. I saw a lot of machinery, which included wheels, bolts, screws and all kinds of heavy iron goods; the space between the spokes of the wheels were filled with bolts and chains; no waste.

My job is linters and bleached material; I have to see when it comes time to ship that all the spaces available are filled. I had a recent requisition from the Italian Government for 6,000 tons of bleached linters on one ship. Ordinarily this would have taken a month to get to shipside, and probably would stay on the dock for another month; the shipment moved without friction.

I want to impress on you gentlemen this thought; that the mobilization of this great industrial army means that only the fit are to be selected; those who cannot reach the standard must drop out. The question of dollars or influence does not cut a bit of figure before the Board. One man looks just like another; the doors are open; the Board is there to perform a service for you.

The Government comes first; the one thing before us is the winning of the war. There is no chance to stop all profiteering, and there are a lot of people trying to make money out of the war. But suppose they do? What will they do with it? There is no place for these fellows to go, "all dressed up and no place to go." A short time ago a man in a little town in Pennsylvania went to the bank in which he had a few thousand dollars and insisted that he was not satisfied with the country; that he wanted his money; that he wanted it in gold. "All right," said the president, "but before you take this money, what are you going to do with it? Uncle Sam will need it, and he has a long arm." The man left the money.

It looks as if injustice has been done in many cases; somehow, some way, it seems

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harder to make a sacrifice of the pocketbook than it does of flesh and blood. I want to say of the cotton seed industry that there has been very little, if any, of this spirit shown. Those gentlemen who have come to my office have come in a spirit of fairness, and they have gone home with renewed patriotism that makes me proud, because you are nearly all Southerners, and you just naturally expect this from Southerners.

Some folks criticize our prices on cottonseed meal. This was given every consideration, and from a great many more angles than you gentlemen viewed it from. I do not have all the authority; a lot of people have to do with the investigation; we played with our cards face up on the table; that is the only way you can do business with us. And God help the fellow who tries to "slip one over"; we will surely head him off.

I am sorry we could not meet the views of all the gentlemen who came there; some

of them had made considerable loss and they wanted the linters to help them out of the hole. We need the linters; the entire stock; the supply is allotted and not one of the departments of the army, navy or our allies can get a bale without allocation.

Even the Dupont people could get none. And I want to say a word about the Duponts; they are just as much a part of this Government as I am. An impression is abroad that they are making immense money out of the building of the plant and the making of powder. This is not the case; they have rendered a great service to the Allies; probably but for them Germany would now be over here.

After we get our organization completed we will have one pool, the price \$5.25 f. o. b. New York, less average freight rate. This I think will be the fair basis to start on. The Allies, the different departments of our Government and the private or independent

powder people will have to come to us for their linters, and they all will pay the same price.

I have been asked "Will it pay me to put in machinery for hull fibre?" I answer, I don't know. The Government has not fixed a price for hull fibre, because there has not been an actual shortage of linters, and if it were not for the powder plants all the industries could have linters. But the new powder plant will need all the linters.

Wood pulp is a substitute for linters and for hull fibres in making explosives, and it can be produced at a low figure. But if you take the supply, you will create a scarcity of pulp needed by manufacturers of paper. I have suggested to the hull fibre industry to ascertain how many people in the industry are prepared to make hull fibre, and what they can turn it out for. We may have to fix a price, and this information will assist us in doing so.

Another matter about which I have been asked many questions is the matter of mattress linters. The answer is that the Government needs every pound of linters in existence now. It is going so far as to take the lint from the hospitals and treating it for further use. The lint is not for immediate use, but for the needs of the new powder plant.

We have not as yet commandeered the mattress lint, but may have to do so. The Government notifies you it wants the lint for future use; if you sell your linters it will only make further work for us, for you will have to say to whom you sold them. We will get them. No man needs sell his lint if he prefers to keep it; none of your rights have been invaded.

Next year we are going to ask that the maximum amount of lint from every ton of seed be cut. If any of the mills are unable to cut 145 pounds we are going to tell that mill we will get the machinery that will cut that amount.

We do not want to interfere with business at all, but we must have lint, and if a mill man can't get lint we will take his seed. If a mill has no money to operate, we have a War Credit Board that will finance you. We must have lint, and we will have it.

ALABAMA CRUSHERS AT PENSACOLA.

The annual convention of the Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at Pensacola, Fla., on June 5, 6 and 7. Plans are being made for a good programme, both business and entertainment, and the gathering will be especially important in view of critical trade conditions. In his notice to members the "live wire" Secretary McCord says:

Do the time and place suit you? Hope so, for we not only need you, but will be disappointed if you are not on hand. The truth in the statement that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" holds good, but conditions have changed, so while the social side of our meeting will not be entirely eliminated, we will follow the example of Hon. Geo. R. James of the linter price-fixing committee, i. e., pare down just a wee bit on that coming to the other fellow.

Mr. Ernest Lamar has truthfully stated that, of all times in the history of the oil mill industry, we now need the united council of every man in the business. That does not refer to the other fellow, but means you. So keep this fact in mind, that in business as well as in other things, "tis not well for man to dwell alone."

If you have been successful in some of your experiments give us the benefit of your experience. If failure was the result, help us avoid the same trouble and expense, for in these troublesome times we are indeed our brothers' keepers. If you are nursing a "sore toe"—well, just forget it, for a greater truth was never spoken than contained in the statement, "Laugh and the world laughs with you, weep and you weep alone."

Western Sausage and Provision Co., Inc.

Packers and Exporters of

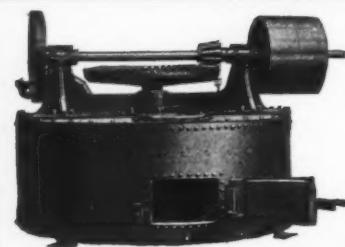
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, May 24, 1918.—Market easier; prime Western, \$24.70@24.80; Middle West, \$24.60@24.70; city steam, 24½@24¾c., nominal; refined Continent, \$26.75; South American, \$27.15; Brazil, kegs, \$28.15; compound, 22½@23¾c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, May 24, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 227.40 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 249.40 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, May 24, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 149s. 6d.; New York, 144s.; picnic, 125s. 3d.; hams, long, 163s. 6d.; American cut, 159s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 171s. 6d.; long clear, 177s. 6d.; short back, 173s. 3d.; bellies, 177s. 9d. Lard, spot prime, 149s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 152s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 75s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was easier with hogs and quiet cash trade. The best demand was from shorts.

Tallow.

The market was quiet and prices were steady. Special loose is reported at 17c.

Oleo Stearine.

The undertone was steady with trade dull. Oleo is quoted at 18½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market continues dull with little feature. Offerings are light and values nominal.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, May 24.—Hogs, 10@15c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$17.25@17.60; light, \$17.25@17.65; mixed, \$16.95@17.65; rough, heavy, \$16.20@16.60; Yorkers, \$17.50@17.60; pigs, \$14.75@17.40; cattle, strong; beefeves, \$10.40@17.50; cows and heifers, \$7.25@14.50; stocks and feeders, \$9.25@13.50; calves, \$8@14.50; sheep, steady to 10c. higher; lambs, \$13.25@16.50; Western, \$12@14.80; native, \$11.40@14.50; yearlings, \$11@15.50.

Buffalo, May 24.—Hogs lower; on sale, 4,000, at \$18.25@18.50.

Omaha, May 24.—Hogs lower, at \$16.65@17.10.

Cudahy, May 24.—Hogs lower, at \$16.20@17.65.

Louisville, May 24.—Hogs steady, at \$17.05@17.25.

Kansas City, May 24.—Hogs slow, at \$16.90@17.20.

Indianapolis, May 24.—Hogs lower, at \$17.50@17.65.

Detroit, May 24.—Hogs steady, at \$17.75@17.90.

St. Joseph, May 24.—Hogs slow, at \$16.75@17.25.

Sioux City, May 24.—Hogs steady, at \$16.75@17.15.

ADDITION TO A PACKING PLANT.

A steadily increasing business cannot be confined in a certain space very long, which is one of the reasons that the Kalbitzer Packing Company, Wheeling, W. Va., had to build quite an extension to their plant, which included also the installation of some modern packinghouse and tankhouse equipment, a new hog scraper, tankhouse machinery, such as dryer and evaporator, and including new lard machinery consisting of kettles and patented duplex cooling cylinders. All were furnished by The Brecht Company's New York office.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, May 18, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
Armour & Co. 9,226 29,100 14,074
Swift & Co. 6,219 16,300 18,178
Morris & Co. 4,998 8,500 8,709
Wilson & Co. 5,329 11,600 6,719
G. H. Hammond Co. 2,393 9,600 ...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co. 899 6,100 ...
Libby, McNeil & Libby ... 1,349 ...
Brennan Packing Co. 5,500 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,200 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,500 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,000 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 6,900 hogs; others, 8,300 hogs.

Kansas City.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
Armour & Co. 3,514 10,228 3,761
Fowler Packing Co. 744 ... 1,323
Wilson & Co. 3,447 8,991 4,167
Swift & Co. 3,884 10,179 4,309
Cudahy Packing Co. 3,258 7,124 6,345
Morris & Co. 3,581 7,283 2,016
Others 496 2,471 33
Independent Packing Co., 126 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 875 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 340 cattle; Wold Packing Co., 143 cattle.

Omaha.*

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
Morris & Co. 2,418 5,673 2,126
Swift & Co. 5,420 8,821 6,038
Cudahy Packing Co. 4,978 12,622 7,485
Armour & Co. 5,063 8,943 5,498
Swartz & Co. ... 2,591 ...
J. W. Murphy ... 8,421 ...
Lincoln Packing Co., 239 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 41 cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 587 cattle.

St. Louis.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
Morris & Co. 2,613 8,476 1,638
Swift & Co. 3,614 8,665 1,706
Armour & Co. 3,528 5,941 1,523
East Side Packing Co. 2 484 ...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co. 1,953 1,600 ...
Independent Packing Co. 635 2,659 ...
Sartorius Provision Co. ... 503 ...
Carondelet Packing Co. ... 339 ...
American Packing Co. ... 620 ...
Krey Packing Co. ... 2,122 ...
Hell Packing Co. ... 1,504 ...
J. H. Belz Provision Co. ... 538 ...
*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 18, 1918:

CATTLE.

Chicago 35,650
Kansas City 19,969
Omaha 18,611
East St. Louis 9,241
St. Joseph 6,984
Cudahy 613
Sioux City 6,720
South St. Paul 10,607
New York and Jersey City 9,390
Fort Worth 10,663
Philadelphia 3,896
Oklahoma City 5,898

HOGS.

Chicago 115,793
Kansas City 48,481
Omaha 36,872
East St. Louis 41,832
St. Joseph 30,650
Cudahy 14,904
Sioux City 21,642
Cedar Rapids 9,844
Ottumwa 7,935
South St. Paul 21,009
New York and Jersey City 22,685
Fort Worth 6,048
Philadelphia 6,422
Oklahoma City 9,443

SHEEP.

Chicago 50,178
Kansas City 22,412
Omaha 22,142
East St. Louis 5,515
St. Joseph 6,957
Cudahy 128
Sioux City 1,121
South St. Paul 1,014
New York and Jersey City 17,374
Fort Worth 3,092
Philadelphia 5,635
Oklahoma City 83

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 20, 1918.

Cattle. Calves. Sheep. Hogs.
New York 2,186 8,143 5,613 18,282
Jersey City 4,986 7,005 8,268 9,403
Central Union 2,238 994 3,493 ...
Totals 9,390 16,232 17,374 22,685
Totals last week 7,411 18,588 15,615 18,979

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	32,714	16,000
Kansas City	800	398	590
Omaha	150	646	300
St. Louis	300	4,722	
St. Joseph	100	1,000	
Sioux City	400	6,000	
St. Paul	90	600	
Oklahoma City	200	1,200	
Fort Worth	500	300	700
Denver	495	282	5
Louisville	100	2,000	450
Cudahy	3,000		
Wichita	1,500		
Indianapolis	100	2,000	
Pittsburgh	3,000		300
Cincinnati	400	2,900	200
Buffalo	275	2,400	
Cleveland	100	2,000	400
Toronto, Canada	1,050	1,834	24
Portland, Ore.	40	70	130
New York	1,105	2,490	1,545

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	32,714	16,000
Kansas City	11,000	11,945	19,000
Omaha	7,800	8,777	7,000
St. Louis	3,500	4,961	3,200
St. Joseph	2,300	4,000	2,200
Sioux City	2,500	5,000	
St. Paul	3,200	7,000	230
Oklahoma City	300	500	
Fort Worth	4,500	2,500	700
Milwaukee	50	2,200	
Louisville	1,000	4,000	450
Detroit	3,000		
Cudahy	1,800	511	
Wichita	1,000	3,000	50
Indianapolis	1,000	4,000	5,000
Pittsburgh	2,000	6,413	500
Cincinnati	2,500	7,200	12,000
Buffalo	1,000	4,000	2,400
Cleveland	1,000	1,300	56
Toronto, Canada	553	1,118	1,961
New York	2,920	3,500	2,380

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	22,969	16,000
Kansas City	9,000	15,308	2,600
Omaha	11,700	14,768	5,000
St. Louis	6,300	9,402	2,300
St. Joseph	2,800	7,000	4,000
Sioux City	1,000	8,000	
St. Paul	4,700	5,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	1,900	700	
Fort Worth	2,500	1,200	1,000
Milwaukee	700	5,307	100
Louisville	150	2,000	200
Detroit	3,100		
Cudahy	4,000		
Wichita	3,813		
Indianapolis	7,500		
Pittsburgh	1,400	2,000	300
Cincinnati	200	1,128	100
Buffalo	125	1,800	2,600
Cleveland	60	1,000	600
Toronto, Ont.	574	366	7
New York	625	2,935	1,475

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	19,387	4,000
Kansas City	9,200	23,067	3,500
Omaha	16,000		
St. Louis	4,700	13,790	1,800
St. Joseph	1,000		
Sioux City	7,000		
St. Paul	8,000		
Milwaukee	3,852		2,000
Detroit	1,270		
Cudahy	3,000		
Wichita	1,128		
Indianapolis	8,000		
Buffalo	600	5,483	5,000
Cleveland	100	650	2,400
New York	1,780	4,950	3,940

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	30,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,500	5,000	5,000
Omaha	4,000	17,000	6,300
St. Louis	1,500	7,500	600
St. Joseph	8,000		
Sioux City	9,000		
St. Paul	5,000		
Louisville	3,000		
Detroit	1,370		
Cudahy	4,000		
Wichita	2,855		
Indianapolis	7,000		
Pittsburgh	2,500		250
Cincinnati	600	4,017	200
Buffalo	125	1,000	2,400
Cleveland	3,000		
New York	1,120	1,390	2,690

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	25,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	1,500	10,300	500
St. Louis	700	6,500	600
St. Joseph	1,000	4,500	500
Sioux City	1,300	8,500	
Fort Worth	3,500	1,600	600
Denver	1,400	7,000	
Oklahoma City	800	500	
Indianapolis	900	7,000	100
Deaver	1,300	100	1,100

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The packer markets are quiet after the recent big tradings. Packers say that they have sold about all the hides they can spare, as some reserve is needed for their own tanners.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Big packer hides were rather slow, due to meager available supplies. A few lots of odds and ends of a clean-up nature moved at standard rates. Small packer hides received considerable attention in this period, tanners turning their attention to such hides on account of inability to get enough of the big packer varieties for their expected needs. Most of the small packer hides were sold at full maximum packer prices, some of them going in an all weight range at the maximums on cows. Quietness is expected to rule in big packer hides for awhile. Killers have booked enough stock and want to sit back and wait for future developments. Native steers were not sold. Last trades were at 33c., which is top figure permissible. Texas steers sold at full figures for 12,000 before and subsequent to May 1 slaughter for the light and extreme light weights. April goods brought 25c. and 19c. for the two divisions and the May forward stuff topped 30c. and 25c. respectively. No heavy hides were moved. Slaughter of Texas steers is limited. Grass cattle will be noted in the next quarterly price arrangement. Butt branded steers were not sold. Stocks are meager and 31c. is the market for current stuff. Colorado steers were likewise dull, due to dearth of stock. Nominal market is at full maximum of 30c. for present kill. Branded cows were not moved. Killers are reserving quantities for their own requirements. Last sales were at 25c. for present kill. Heavy native cows sold at 30c. early in the week for about 3,000 May hides. Business by two packers later in the period in 6,000 kosher March and April take-offs at 23½c. was done. Light native cows are quiet. This line of stuff is being reserved extensively for killers' own tanning needs. Current stuff is quoted at 26c., the full U. S. A. rate. Native bulls sold early at maximum rate of 20c. for 14,000 January, February and March stock. Current kill is held for 25c. Available stocks of bulls are large and demand is rather poor. Branded bulls are slow and waiting at 18@21c., as to dates. Inside was the last paid for first quarter salting. No current quarter kill has sold as yet. Unsold stocks are not burdensome.

LATER.—Packer hides quiet. Prices hold nominally at the maximum.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The selling out of the large and small packer hides at full maximum rates turned buyers' attention more forcibly to the country hide descriptions. Holders had been awaiting such a demand and succeeded in obtaining full maximum prices on a major portion of the goods disposed of this week. Owners expect a good healthy trade to continue right along at top figures, as it is estimated there is a shortage of hides for the requirements of war and civilian needs. Heavy steers moved at the maximum rate of 21c. Some light steers went along in some instances as low as 19c., although U. S. A. permits payment of 20c. Heavy cows sold freely at 19c. for good country descriptions containing not over 20 per cent. grubby stuff. Buffs were usually taken in conjunction. Buffs moved at 19c. for fairly ample sized lines of goods of current receipt running not over 20 per cent. grubby seconds. Most sales were for half seconds, but within the limits on grubby contents. No seconds were sold. These are quoted at 17c. asked. The situation outside is strong. All weight hides are selling at 16@18c. delivered basis as to descriptions and originating sections. Minneapolis sold heavy hides at 19c.; lights at 19½@21c. as to descriptions, and all weights at 18½@19½c. as to varieties. Extremes moved at 21c. for the major portion of the sales made. Good current stock applies on such sales, lots not to contain more than 20 per cent. grubs, under the latest U. S. A. rulings. Branded hides are quiet and quoted nominal in a range of 15@16c. as to percentage of steers included. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 18½@25c. as to dates. Sales within this range. Bulls are quiet and quoted at 15c. asked. Stocks are moderately ample. This selection has been dull in all descriptions for many months.

LATER.—Local market quiet. Reported outside lots moving at maximum prices for selected and all weights.

CALFSKINS brought 44c. early in the week for local city skins out of first salt, and outside city skins out of first salt brought 44c., a great many for export to Canada. Resalted city skins moved in a range of 40@43½c. Many tanners claim this is illegal and look for a ruling this week from the U. S. A. authorities. Outside city skins quoted at 38½c. paid for several lots of skins. Country skins sold at 34½@35c. for a car at each level. Packer skins last sold at 44c. for forward take-off. Deacons are quoted at \$2.30@2.40 and light calf quoted at \$2.50@2.60. Kipskins sold at 24c. for several cars of outside country collection. Local skins are held for 27c. City and packer skins sold at 27½c. in late movement.

LATER.—Calfskins strong at 44c. basis.

Minneapolis sold car city and outside city skins resalted at 40c.

HORSEHIDES are selling slowly at \$7 for country run. Buyers generally talk down to \$6.50 as current quality is rapidly becoming poorer. City hides ranged at \$7.50 @8 as to size. Butts are dull and in large supply at \$1.50@2.50 as to measurements. Ponies and glues quoted at \$3.50@4 asked. Ponies and glues \$1@1.50 asked.

HOGSKINS are steady and quiet at \$1.10 @1.30 nominal for the average country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 9@10c., as to size, last paid; No. 2's quoted at 8@9c. and No. 3's at 5@6½c. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—The feature of the week in sheepskins was the option given the Government on shearlings, at \$2.25 for sheep shearlings and \$2.85 for lamb shearlings per hundred pounds live weight, or proportionately if under or over that weight. Such prices rule on skins with three-eighths inch to one inch wool. The skins under three-eighths inch wool are maximumed at \$2. This is a bit high for such quality under the prices named above on heavier skins, which would figure out about \$1.90@2 for the lamb shearlings and \$2.15@2.25 for the sheep shearlings. Dry Western pelts are quoted unchanged at 50c. last paid for assorted lots for current and forward delivery. Pickled sheepskins are quoted at \$9@14 dozen.

New York.

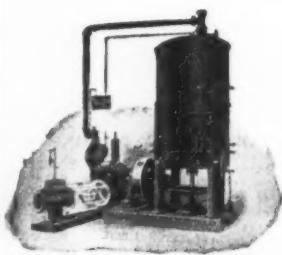
PACKER HIDES.—No new trading is reported and the general condition is unchanged. Native cows and bulls are offered at maximum prices. All other varieties are well sold up to August 1. Native steers are nominal at 32½c.; spreadies, 33½c.; butt brands, 30½c.; Colorados, 29½c.; native cows, 25½c.; bulls, 22½c. Small packer hides continue quiet. Few inquiries are heard for nearby small packer hides. Offerings are freely made, but buyers are not inclined to buy February and March take-off in connection with April and May sales.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The demand for extremes of good quality continues and several sales have been made of short-haired free of grub stock at maximum prices. At the present time there is very little call for hides running 45 lbs. and up and tanners are holding back on long and medium hair and not bidding near holders' ideas. Good lots of extremes are readily selling at 21c. A car of all weight Pennsylvania hides is offered at 17½c. flat. Reports from Middle West state that extremes are in good demand at maximum prices. New York State and New England all weights are selling in small lots at 16½c. flat. Southerns are dull and in every little demand, with holders trying to realize maximum prices ranging from 19½c. flat to 21½c. according to quality.

CALFSKINS.—There is a steady inquiry for nearly all grades of skins and the market is strong. New York cities last sold at the full maximum prices of \$4, \$5 and \$6 for the three ranges of weights. Outside mixed cities are held at \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50 and about 10,000 outside cities sold at the maximum prices. Countries are quoted at \$3, \$4 and \$5.

HORSEHIDES.—The market continues active and a good demand is noted for whole hides. Buyers are freely picking up countries at \$7 and dealers have no difficulty in disposing of renderers' hides at \$8. Fronts are nominal at \$6 last paid. Butts are in good demand; 20@22-inch butts are quoted at \$2.30 and 22 inches and up at \$2.90 last paid.

(Continued on page 41.)



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 22.

The buying contingent claims that the market is "top heavy" and that the Government has fixed prices too low for steer values to remain at their present level. However, on the other hand, the trade occasionally shows signs of life. For instance, during the closing days of last week the market was active and closed in good shape, with values 15@25c. higher, while on Monday of this week, with 15,587 cattle on sale, the trade ruled very dull and 15@25c. lower, a similar decline being effective on Tuesday, as we had 15,679 fresh receipts; in fact, some of the lighter grades of cattle showed even more loss. Wednesday's market ruled about steady at the decline, with estimated receipts of 7,000. Most of the offerings were on a 25@50c. lower basis, as compared with last week's close; in fact, the lightweight killing steers selling from \$13.50@15.00 showed 50@75c. decline. Good to choice yearlings, while lower in sympathy with the decline on other grades of cattle, are nevertheless selling fairly well. For instance, we sold choice 950-lb. yearling steers on Monday at \$17.10 for Evans & Walker of Storm Lake, Iowa, and half a dozen loads of good yearlings from \$16@16.75, with medium kinds from \$15@15.75, and fair light yearlings from \$14.00@15.00. The extreme top of the market this week is again \$17.75 for prime heavy beefs, with a fair sprinkling of choice cattle from \$17.00@17.65; good corn-feds, \$16.00@16.75; medium to good kinds, \$15.25@16.00; fair to medium killers, \$14.25@15.00, with common to fair light killers all the way down to \$11.50. The butcher stuff trade is "slipping," and compared to the high time last week cows and heifers are off anywhere from 20 to 40c. per cwt., with the least decline on cannerys, and the big end of the loss on the medium cows and heifers. Prices are still on a very high basis, and the market is still subject to violent fluctuations, which can always be expected during the Summer season. Fat bulls are slow sale, and anything above \$11.50 shows 25c. decline, while bologna, on the other hand, are active and 10 to 15c. higher, and veal calves have advanced 25c. per cwt. this weight, while the choice shipping grades sold largely from \$14.00@14.25, and bulk of the good calves from \$13.00@13.75, the National "topping" the market at \$14.35 per cwt.

Hogs have reacted sharply from the low point a week ago, at which time the trade was suffering from the effect of the Hoover edict which forbade the packers from selling their cured product on any higher basis than that which prevailed on May 1. Very moderate receipts have been a bullish factor and on Monday of this week, with 32,714 hogs on sale the trade ruled steady at the upturn that took place during the closing days of last week. On Tuesday, with receipts of 22,909 hogs, the market ruled active and a little higher, which was followed by a strong trade on Wednesday, with receipts estimated at 18,000. Prime light and medium weight butchers sold from \$17.65@17.80, top \$17.95; prime heavy and weighty mixed grades, \$17.40@17.60; heavy packing sows, \$16.40@16.75, with rough heavy packing in small lots around \$16.25, and the outstanding feature of the trade during the next 30 to 50 days will be a larger percentage of inferior mixed and packing grades, including some old sows, which undoubtedly will mean a greater spread in values which are already beginning to widen. June looms in the near future, and if we can judge by the superb quality of the receipts the June supply will be liberal.

The trade in the sheephouse on Monday opened fairly steady, with last week's closing prices, but Tuesday's heavy supply of nearly 18,000 broke the market fully 25c. per cwt.,

and with receipts of sheep and lambs estimated at only 3,000 head on Wednesday the trade opened a little stronger following Tuesday's bad break. A rather free marketward movement of native stuff and Spring lambs can be expected now most any time. Feed lots are pretty well cleaned up, and no doubt receipts will be rather light for at least a couple of weeks, although do not expect prices to work any higher, as the packers are very bearish at the present high range of values, and are buying sparingly. Nearly everything in the sheep line is now coming with the wool off, except a few loads of Colorado lambs. Present range of values follow: Good to choice lambs, \$16.00@16.50; fair to medium and heavy lambs, \$15.25@15.75; culs and common lambs, \$12.50@13.50; good to choice yearlings, \$14.50@15.00; good to choice wethers, \$14.50@14.75; good to choice ewes, \$13.50@14.00; culs and common ewes, \$8.00@10.00; choice Spring lambs, \$18.50@19.50; culs and common "springers," \$14.00@16.00; woolled Colorado lambs, \$20.00@20.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 21.

As indicated by packer buyers' orders yes terday, further weakness developed to-day in beef cattle, the decline ranging from 10@25c.; top steers, \$17.50; receipts, 9,000 head. The hog market was uneven, but averaged 5@10c. lower: top, \$17.35; receipts, 12,000 head. Lamb prices jumped up 20@30c.; top, \$19.70; receipts, 5,000 head. Prime natives reached \$17.50, same as yesterday's best sale; pulp steers sold at \$16.15@17.35, considerably lower than yesterday. An Eastern killer took five cars of pulp steers weighing 1,446 lbs. at \$17.15. About 500 head of Montana steers weighing 1,080 lbs. sold at \$14.75, called 25c. lower than yesterday. Heavy cows are also lower, and sell at \$11.50@14; bulls, \$9@12; veals up to \$13.

Order buyers and speculators failed to support the hog market to-day in their usual way, and prices were 5@15c. lower. Packers seemed to want hogs and cleaned up the pens at 5@10c. lower prices. Lightweights sold up to \$17.35; medium, \$17.30; heavy, \$17.20; bulk of sales, \$17.10@17.25. Stock hogs sold lower, ranging from \$17.25@17.75. Hogs arrived to-day from Texas, Iowa, and from Central Nebraska, besides intermediate points.

Five cars of woolled lambs were offered, and sold at \$19.70, 35c. over yesterday's top price. California spring lambs sold at \$18.65@18.85, which was 10@15c. more than their mates brought yesterday. Plain clipped lambs brought \$15.85; good ones worth \$16.25. Angora goats, fat or thin, sell around \$8.75, and Mexicans \$7.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 21.

Cattle receipts for the week ending to-day approximate 18,000 head, of which something over 700 were on the quarantine side. The market has been very uneven. Steers generally have held to about steady basis, although prices began to show signs of weakening on Friday. At this writing the market has broken 15@25c., and in spots 40c. The top for the week was made on a four-car string of Missouri-fed steers averaging a little better than 1,500 lbs. which sold for \$17.50, and quite a few sales are recorded ranging from \$16.25@17.25. The latter range covers the good to choice inbetween kind. The bulk of the good cattle are selling within a spread of \$13@15.75, with the plain and common ones upwards of \$11. In the beef steer department cattle must be very common, indeed, to sell below \$10.75 or \$10.50. A

very generous proportion is in the butcher kinds. Up to this writing, yearlings have held fully steady and the top for the week was made on a string of mixed steers and heifers which brought \$15.50, a number of other bunches of yearlings selling from \$14@15. The market at this writing is somewhat softer in this department and is unevenly lower. Best heavy cows range from \$12@14; medium cows, \$10@12; plain and common grades, \$8.50@10. Cannerys and cutters are quoted at \$7.50@8.50, but they must be pretty good cutters to reach the top figure to-day. A twelve-car train of Louisiana steers sold here to-day at \$11.25@11.35, with a car of the lightest of the string at \$9.50. They lacked quality and finish, but were in fair flesh. They looked like fairly good killers.

The hog supply is running light, we having received but 43,000 for the week ending to-day. Good hogs around 200 pounds are still the best sellers, while hogs with weight are not bringing the top prices. The quality for the week has averaged fair to good. At the middle of the week the market took a decided slump, but later it turned the other way and is now steady with the close of last week. To-day's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.35@17.75; good heavy, \$17.35@17.60; rough, \$16@16.50; lights, \$17.60@17.75; pigs, \$16.50@17.50; bulk, \$17.40@17.70.

Native nearby lambs are beginning to arrive and we notice a slight improvement in our receipts. The count in the sheep house for the week ending to-day is right at 9,000. Very much of the large proportion of the receipts are lambs, and outside of springers they are for the most part shearlings. Buyers are showing a preference for clipped lambs, although the top of the market for fall lambs was made on some woolled offerings which brought \$19.50. Tennessee springers averaging 65 lbs. sold on Monday at \$20. Mutton sheep are quoted at \$13.50@14, fat bucks around \$11. The market for the week has held steady until the last two days, when a downward tendency has developed.

OMAHA

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, May 21.

Cattle supplies continued rather moderate up until to-day, when the heaviest run for a month or more, totaling 11,700 head, were yarded, making offerings for the two days 19,700 head which is considerably larger than receipts last week, and 3,000 heavier than the corresponding time a year ago. The markets during the whole of last week were active on the smaller receipts and clearances were generally made around midforenoon, for prime beef packers paid as high as \$17.00, equaling the market record, but the heavy run this morning and unfavorable earner advices yesterday gave packers an opportunity to pound prices so that the market to-day is around 50c. lower than last week. Good to choice beef is quotable from \$17@17.50, fair to good from \$16.15@16.75 and on down for the common to fair. Butcher stock was generally 25@50c. off for the two days, good cows selling at not as much a decline as the common and medium grades and quotable from \$12@13.50, while the cannerys and cutters range from \$7.50@8.75. Feeders were strong to-day as result of recent rain, selling at a range of \$9@13, light stock steers, cows and heifers were generally picked up at strong prices.

Liberal run of 16,000 head of hogs was yarded and shippers bought freely at prices ranging weak to 5c. lower than yesterday, while the packers bought their supplies around 5@10c. lower. Bulk of the offerings changed hands from \$16.85@17.15, tops at \$17.20. As compared with a week ago trading is around 5c. lower.

Supplies in the sheep division amounted to 5,000 head and trading was slow but generally on a basis steady to 10c. higher than yesterday. Best shorn lambs reached \$15.85, spring lambs were generally quotable from \$15@19, aged stock was in very short supply and ewes were generally quotable from \$10@13. For the week trading is generally on a basis of 35@50c. lower.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—J. T. Harris, B. F. Huntley and B. W. Gorrell have incorporated the Forsyth Creamery Co., with a capital of \$100,000.

Fernandina, Fla.—The Atlantic Fish & Shrimp Co., has been incorporated with L. H. Hirth, president; Albert Hirth, vice-president, and B. Brooks, secretary and treasurer; capital, \$10,000.

Fort Pierce, Fla.—Walter Peterson Co., to conduct fisheries, has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000, with Walter Peterson as president; W. A. Turner, vice-president and treasurer, and Helen P. Turner, secretary.

ICE NOTES.

Cuthbert, Ga.—The installation of a cold storage plant is planned by the Cuthbert Ice Co.

Cumberland, Md.—The Imperial Ice Cream Company will install additional new machinery.

Richmond, Va.—A three story and basement addition, to cost \$22,500, will be erected to the cold storage plant of Swift & Co. at this point.

South St. Joseph, Mo.—Contract has been let by the St. Joseph Warehouse & Cold Storage Co. for the erection of a four-story, 60 x 200 ft. building of reinforced concrete.

Searcy, Ark.—The ice factory of the Searcy Oil & Ice Co., which was recently burned at a loss of \$25,000, has been purchased by a Mr. Hugler of Newport and Cotton Plant, Ark., and will be rebuilt.

VALUE OF A CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Van R. Greene of New York in Refrigerating World.

There are three classes of engineers. Class A is the machinery engineer trained in some particular schooling, such as mechanical, civil, electrical or refrigerating, and he is usually employed as a designing or superintending engineer by some consulting engineer or manufacturing company.

Class B—the popularly termed consulting

engineer—an engineer who is in business for himself and is highly specialized in one particular branch of engineering work, and who may have associated with him experts in other lines of engineering, so that together they are capable of developing an engineering problem from all angles and are able to deliver to their clients a complete plant with maximum economies. Such class of engineers are known as consulting mechanical engineers, consulting power plant engineers, or consulting refrigerating engineers.

Class C is the true technical consulting engineer; an engineer who is retained by a client much the same as is a physician by a patient to give consultation to other physicians, and to act as a general advisor. In such a capacity he is supposed to take data submitted to him by other engineers on the problems which confront his client and to pass judgment upon them. Of these three classes the second class, or what is known as the popularly termed consulting engineer, is the one that we have to discuss.

Duties of Consulting Engineer.

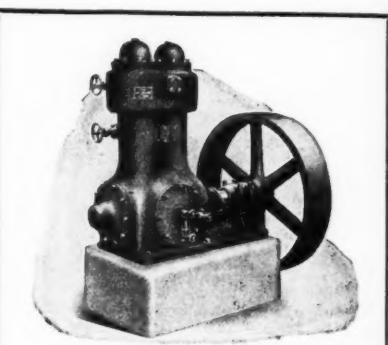
The duties of a consulting engineer in the design and construction of new work divides itself into four divisions, namely—preliminary work, designing and purchasing, superintending and operating. The preliminary work comes when the engineer has been called upon by a client to give him some specific advice in developing ideas upon which the client may be somewhat undecided; that is as to whether a proposition of a certain type can be successfully constructed for a fixed sum of money, and when constructed can it be made to pay in a particular locality.

The process of the consulting engineer's workings in this direction is to visit the site to secure preliminary data; first, as to the railroad facilities and transportation conditions; second, as to the economical size of the plant and type most suitable; third, the kind of power available with the relative

cost of fuel, electricity, and what not in the neighborhood; and fourth, the market requirements for the particular plant in question.

With these data on hand a definite method of procedure is worked out together with detailed costs of the equipment and a budget covering the entire layout with preliminary plans is made and submitted to the client for his approval. Any changes which to the client seem advisable are made, any changes in the monetary consideration are adjusted and the entire plan on a revised basis is accepted and the engineer authorized to proceed with the construction of the equipment on that basis.

The next step is that of designing the



KEEPING UP QUALITY

Circumstances over which we had no control made it necessary to increase our prices, but our 20-year-old policy will not permit us to lower our standard of quality, or in any way abuse the confidence which our many customers have in YORK PRODUCTS.

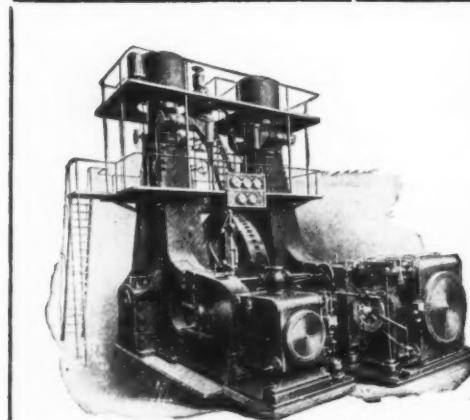
During the past 20 years we have constantly sought ways and means to improve the quality of our Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery. This policy has been pursued up to the present time and will be continued in the future. This is our guarantee to the trade.

Safeguard your interests by adopting YORK QUALITY.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

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Specify Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia which can be obtained from the following:

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BUFFALO—Keystone Warehouse Co.

JACKSONVILLE—St. Elmo W. Acosta.

NEWARK—American Oil & Supply Co.

NEW YORK—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.

NORFOLK—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.

Agency, Cor. Front and First Sts.

PHILADELPHIA—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURGH—Penna. Transfer Company, Duquesne Freight Station.

PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.

RICHMOND—Bowman Transfer & Stge. Co.

ROCHESTER—Rochester Carting Co.

TOLEDO—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.

WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

equipment complete, and the issuing of purchasing requisitions for the client in accordance with the plans and specifications furnished. Under this subhead comes a second visit to the site with a view to getting the exact data for constructing the building in which the equipment is to be housed, after which comparative designs and quick estimates are made to determine the type of building which is most suitable to the particular problem. The buildings are then designed for that specific purpose.

Planning the Buildings.

When the designs are completed and plans and specifications are prepared, competitive bids are then secured from the building contractors. These bids when ultimately submitted to the engineer must be carefully analyzed before the client can be advised which one is most suitable for his acceptance. In a similar way plans and specifications covering all of the refrigerating apparatus, should it be cold storage or ice making equipment, are submitted to the ice machine builders, and to other companies making the various equipment required. These competitive prices must also be carefully analyzed by the engineer with a view to recommending the acceptance of one to his client.

With all of the material purchased there then comes the work of superintending, to be sure that the buildings and equipment are being installed in accordance with the plans and specifications. This is accomplished by regular inspections by a representative of the engineer until the building work is completed, with a view to observing that proper footings for the buildings are maintained, that proper size of structural parts are used, that the plans are followed in detail, that proper material is employed and that all faulty material or improper construction is immediately rejected, also that the owner's interest is properly protected throughout the work.

Installation of Machinery.

Then follows the installation of the refrigerating equipment and piping which is inspected by a mechanical representative of the engineer; whose duties are to see that all machinery is in line and in its proper location, and all piping work is put up true and tight and that proper connections are made between all of the apparatus involved.

The last step in the work involves the operating and acceptance of the equipment as a whole. When the plant is completed a representative of the engineer is present during all of the time that the plant is started up and operated, and this representative stays with the plant until he is entirely satisfied that all parts are working together correctly and that each individual unit will perform its function in a satisfactory manner.

During this test the chief engineer of the client is on the ground to operate the plant in conjunction with the consulting engineer's representative, and because of this contact, he is in a position to learn the detailed parts of the individual apparatus in question with the economies which are properly charged to the various units, and finally a log is prepared and supplied to the engineering department of the plant with recommendations that a copy of this log be sent to the engineer's office daily, so that by careful analysis of this log, the engineer is able to advise his client as to the effective operation of the plant as a whole.

Summary.

A—That the plant is developed completely from an unbiased angle, thereby obtaining the type of plant which is best suited to the particular requirements.

B—That as a result of an equal chance to all on exactly similar types of machinery, competitive prices are secured and analyzed by one who understands the value of different kinds of machinery and building materials.

C—The purchasing of machinery in this manner usually results in savings which are more than sufficient to pay for the engineering services of the engineer without giving any credit to the efficiencies which can be obtained by this method of procedure.

D—The picking out and securing of the machinery in question is taken care of by experts which are entirely familiar with the class of work in question. The machinery is properly installed and the client relieved of all responsibility.

E—The client's interest is thoroughly protected at all times inasmuch as he is under no obligations to make any payments for material purchased without an authorization from the engineer.

F—Proper operation of the plant is kept up at all times because of the personal contact between the consulting engineer and the chief engineer.

Keeping Plant Up to Date.

Many people have stated that there can be no question but that a consulting engineer is a decided asset when the building of a brand new plant is under construction, but doubt if they can be of service to a plant after it had been in operation for any length of time. Surely if the writer were going to express an opinion himself, it would be to the effect that a plant in existence at the present time and built more than five years ago is in as great, if not greater, need of disinterested advice at the present time than is one which is being built.

Outside of any patriotic feeling at the present time, and outside of the present coal shortage factor, surely it is absolutely necessary, in the face of the ever present keen competition to keep one's plant continuously up to maximum efficiency. Within the last five years improvements so great have been made in the refrigerating industry that greater economies can be obtained than ever before.

You Can't Afford to Experiment Now

when conditions point to a fixed price being set for all products. You must "practice" in buying what you "preach" in selling—that which will make the **BEST INVESTMENT**. "PROFITS" are to be realized only in proportion to the **EFFICIENT** and **ECONOMICAL** operation of your plant.

INVARIABLY the installation of "JAMISON" DOORS results in such promotion of **EFFICIENCY** and **ECONOMY** that larger facilities and new plants are necessary. This is evidenced by the fact that **OVER 50%** of our business is **REPEAT ORDERS**, which, being based on actual performance, proclaim most convincingly the merit and general satisfaction afforded. Another equally convincing fact is that our output exceeds that of all other makes **COMBINED**.

Our large stock of Standard Sizes and Specifications and most modern plant and facilities assure you of prompt shipment; making it all the more inadvisable for you to spend in repairs when, in your own mind, you are convinced a **NEW DOOR** is a **GOOD INVESTMENT**. Ask for our latest catalog.

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The Ussesa system, having no sediment to remove and having an extremely small skimming area for the collection of grease, means a great saving of labor and time over any other system of grease conservation.

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"Deliver the Goods"

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PACKERS

Standardized Pioneer Boxes

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THESE nationally known packers of food products and scores of others have solved their shipping difficulties with Standardized Pioneer Boxes. Pioneers save space, labor, time. They reduce breakage, pilfering and costly adjustments—difficulties resulting in delayed delivery and dissatisfied customers.

Pioneer Boxes are neat, clean, fresh packages, as good as your product.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

"BOSS" EQUIPS WYOMING PACKERS.

The Hammond Packing Co., Cheyenne, Wyo., which installed "Boss" hog and beef killing machinery in its new packing plant, wrote the manufacturers, The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., on May 17, as follows:

"We are pleased to advise you that the equipment you furnished us is working to our entire satisfaction. It has never caused us any trouble or inconvenience."

Packers wanting such equipment will find it to their interest to consult the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. for the latest information on any phase of packinghouse practice.

MOTOR TRIPS AND THRIFT STAMPS.

"A rather novel plan adopted by a Kissel owner to get his full quota of Thrift Stamps is that of charging himself up with a 5 cent fare for every trip he makes in his automobile," says C. T. Silver, New York City distributor of the Kissel Motor Car Co. "Imagine the number of Thrift Stamps that would be sold if this plan was adopted by every one of the 4,565,000 passenger car owners in the United States! At an average of five trips a day, \$34,237,500 worth of Thrift Stamps would be sold per month, or over \$410,000,000 a year.

"And in the same cause, if the owners of each one of the 435,000 trucks in this country, would charge themselves up with a 5 cent per ton freight charge for every ton their trucks carried, they would be able to buy \$543,750 worth each day, figuring 25 tons to each truck. In one year the Thrift Stamp sale from this source would be nearly \$200,000,000. And if we combine a full year's totals of these '5 cent fares' and 'freight charges' from both passenger cars and trucks, Uncle Sam would be selling an additional \$600,000,000 worth of Thrift Stamps."

BIG ORDER FOR CASH REGISTERS.

The largest order for receipt-printing National Cash Registers ever received has just been placed with The N. C. R. Company by the Piggly Wiggly Stores. This order calls for 1,030 receipt-printing registers of the Class 800 type. One hundred of the registers are to be delivered at once and the remainder from time to time as new stores are opened up.

The Piggly Wiggly idea originated with Clarence Saunders, of Memphis, Tenn. The self-service idea is not new, but it remained for Mr. Saunders to realize its possibilities as applied to the retail food business, and to develop it into an institution.

On visiting one of these stores one of the first things that impresses you is the fact that labor-saving machinery has replaced man power wherever possible. When you go to the store you find, instead of clerks, the cash register, the adding machine and other devices to perform tasks that otherwise the hand and brain would have to do.

If you were allowed to take a peek into the Piggly Wiggly stock room, you would see an automatic weighing machine that turns out packages at an amazing rate. Such articles as sugar, rice, coffee, etc., are auto-

matically weighed into uniform packages by this machine. The correct weight is stamped on the bottom of the package and it is then sealed by adhesive tape. There are no strings to any purchases you make in a Piggly Wiggly Store.

All stores licensed under the Saunders' patents are standardized in their equipment and arrangement. Uniformity is so much desired, even to minute details, that a factory has been established to manufacture practically all of the store furniture that is used.

It is pointed out that the furniture can be manufactured more economically when made in large quantities, and at the same time standard equipment is provided for all the stores. The furniture is furnished to the licensee at a cost only slightly above the cost of manufacture, and certainly at a lower price than he could obtain it elsewhere.

The same arrangement of stock is carried out in all stores. All goods are placed on the shelves with careful consideration as to display, convenience and classification. Thus in one part of the store the soap will be found, in another the cereals, and in another the canned goods. Of course, there are always several kinds of the same article shown, but they are always grouped together. And if you were to go into a store in another city you would not know but that you were in your home town store, as they are as much alike as it is possible to make them.

At the entrance turnstile are a number of baskets for the customers to use while they are collecting their purchases. A Piggly Wiggly has four separate aisles running parallel with each other and communicating at the ends. The display cases are arranged along the sides of these aisles. Cases are divided into sections and each section has its number.

Prices are not marked on the goods, but each display case has a swinging price tag, so customers know just how much any article is going to cost. As soon as the customer sees the goods she knows the price, without picking up the package to look for a small price mark thereon.

As the customer passes up and down the aisle, she selects the merchandise she wants and places it in her basket. Upon coming to the end of the last aisle, she reaches the cashier's or checker's station, where the contents of the basket are examined. The price of each article is listed separately on an adding machine and then totaled. The tape from the adding machine is torn off and given to the customer, after the total of the purchases has been determined. While the customer is counting out her money to make payment the cashier records the amount of the purchase on the cash register, and having received payment for the goods, gives the customer the printed receipt from the National Cash Register showing the amount.

In the ordinary store fifty clerks would be required if fifty customers were to be waited on at the same time. In the Piggly Wiggly Stores each customer becomes her own clerk and selects her own purchases without interfering with any of the other forty-nine who are on a similar mission. By this method the customer is made a part of the

machinery of distribution. The overhead of the store is reduced and the individual purchaser is directly benefited by the reduced price.

No one brand of goods is given preferred display space or preference by the store management. No pressure is exerted on the purchaser, either directly or indirectly, to make her buy any particular kind of merchandise. Each manufacturer whose goods are sold has an equal opportunity to offer his goods for sale and each customer is placed on an equality with every other customer in buying. Neither are there any clerks to influence the mind of the customer. What she buys and how much rests entirely with herself.

When the system was first inaugurated nearly all the attention was given to the front part or the sales end of the store. For the most part the supply stock was allowed to take care of itself. It was found, however, that it would be necessary to make the stock room just as orderly as the front part of the store. After much thought and experiment different store room appliances were perfected, so that now the store room is equally as important and efficient as the front part of the store.

In addition to the right to use the name "Piggly Wiggly" and the patented fixtures, certain services are offered by the parent company to those who are granted the right to open stores. Upon embarking in business the new stores are carefully instructed in bookkeeping and up-to-date stock-keeping methods. The proper books and forms for a store of this kind have been carefully worked out by the home office.

As soon as the first store is opened in any city a series of newspaper advertisements are run to acquaint the public with Piggly Wiggly and its methods. The copy style used is very unique and never fails to attract attention. The two principal characteristics of the ads are their originality and unusual style of expression. The advertising is all copyrighted. Reprints of the ads are sent to the branch stores who are privileged to use them to advertise locally, if they wish.

Some of the Piggly Wiggly rules are as follows:

No credit is given.

No checks or money orders or any other money substitutes are accepted.

No telephone orders are received.

No delivery of any purchase however large is made or arranged for by Piggly Wiggly.

No mail orders are handled.

No parcel post or freight shipments are made.

These rules apply to all stores, for uniformity of service is desired, just as uniformity is desired in other things. If it is found that a store is not living up to these rules, the home office exerts pressure to make it do so.

Stores have already been established in thirty different cities. In addition to this many other applicants have paid their first license fees. Wherever the stores have been established they are said to have been a success.

Chicago Section

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$8,000 net to the buyer.

Haircuts are going to 50 cents per. What need Carl Aldrich care? Lucky dog.

And on top of the war comes housecleaning. Wow! Two wows!

We, as well as Great Britain, need a home guard, so current events show.

What's become of Ralph Waldo Emerson Mason, of Decker City, Iowa? Ain't seen him lately. Gone to war?

Mayor Thompson and Corporation Counsel Ettleson talk and act as though they are proud of it. Maybe they are.

Joe Ziegler, of J. B. Ziegler & Co., is now a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Joe is no stranger on the floor, and he stands ace high.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 18, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 19.5¢. per pound.

Some want Teddy sent to Russia, and some want our Carter H. sent somewhere else, and some want to be Senators, and Bill Kaiser wants—the earth!

Admitting the farmer is indispensable—

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission
Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association.

that is, a percentage of him—what of the coal miner? Ain't he darned nearly as indispensable? Not as big a vote, maybe.

Every once in a while we hear guys who are supposed to know holler: "Get into the packing game. S'fine bizness!" Sounds like "Get out and get under" to some people.

Germany will never win the war by fomenting revolution, but she can cause the loss of thousands of lives unnecessarily if foolish people are willing to be led by her.

Apropos of "bull," "old stuff," "ancient history" and "things," what of those books on the war written by von Bernhardi, et al? Better sell 'em while the selling's good—in Germany.

Now that Billy Sunday has 'em herded, and has done gone and left 'em, who is going to keep 'em herded? Some job and poor pay for our ecclesiastics. Why not make parsoning worth while?

As "A peace that passeth all understanding" Bill H.'s takes the bran biscuit. We understand Bill O. K., but we do not understand what Bill's understanding of us is. He, no doubt, will get a different viewpoint soon.

There was an old packer, and he could do, and he could do, and he could do; there was an old packer, and he could do, and he could

do, and he could do. You keep on with this until you run out of "he could do's." See? No, it ain't crazy stuff. Everybody could, but don't. See the point?

A gent named Newell butted into print about hides and packers' points and quoted Swift's yearbook in support of his argument, and got things balled up some. Friend Mathies, in a nice way, straightened Newell out a few, and no doubt he now feels better. Gotta know something about the packing business before entering into any argument thereon.

The Chicago office of Morris & Company has hit upon a most effective way for disposing of War Savings Stamps. The remarkable thing about it all is that during the period when the most intensive drive was on for the selling of bonds for the Third Liberty Loan the greatest sales were recorded in War Stamps and Thrift Stamps. Some weeks ago a plan was suggested that one of the young ladies take a seat alongside the cashier's desk in the company's restaurant on Wednesday noon, which happens to be the day following payday. Almost \$400 worth of stamps were disposed of that day. The following week several hundred dollars' worth were sold, then one girl jumped the figure to over \$500. The spirit of friendly rivalry was inaugurated, the young ladies vying with one another as to who could sell the most stamps. The figure was brought up

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses. Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.). Room #43, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG

GARDNER & LINDBERG

ENGINEERS

Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties. Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.

1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

320 Broadway, New York

Phones: Worth 2814-5.

References:

Armour and Company	Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing Co.	Inc.
Rosebuck Butter & Egg Co., Inc.	Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.	United Dressed Beef Co.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

Wm. H. Knehans, Associate Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

— ENGINEERS —

PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES

Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cable Address Pacarco

R. J. McLaren

HENSCHIEN & McLAREN

Architects

Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU

WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MURRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blv'd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

to over \$600, and then a clean sweep was made, the sales running over \$1,000 one week. It was thought the high mark had been reached, but in the middle of the Liberty Loan campaign one of the young women checked in with sales aggregating \$3,091.30. This was the high mark, and they looked for a decided slump, but the young lady scheduled to sell stamps the following week knuckled down and came in under the wire with sales amounting to over \$2,000. A young lady in the Superintendent's department sold stamps last week and carried away the honors with sales amounting to \$5,881.48. As an incentive to continue the sales flags were awarded to all departments in which every employee had purchased stamps.

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN

successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCONUT OIL

United States Food Administration License Number G-22891

Watch our "Wanted and For Sale" Page for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 13...	12,311	2,112	50,490	18,230
Tuesday, May 14...	12,719	6,492	30,115	19,323
Wednesday, May 15...	5,371	1,744	18,576	6,454
Thursday, May 16...	11,056	7,041	20,953	10,451
Friday, May 17...	4,127	1,404	13,920	7,261
Saturday, May 18...	848	239	5,511	441
Total last week...	46,882	10,032	139,565	62,160
Previous week...	55,724	23,000	159,554	44,721
Year ago...	52,309	15,887	110,745	41,846
Two years ago...	41,193	14,880	146,092	54,582

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 13...	2,005	...	9,101	3,770
Tuesday, May 14...	2,615	...	3,631	1,634
Wednesday, May 15...	2,266	431	3,523	1,125
Thursday, May 16...	3,041	57	4,173	3,554
Friday, May 17...	1,243	50	2,980	1,841
Saturday, May 18...	500	50	1,500	500
Saturday, May 18...	62	...	942	658

	Total last week...	May 13...	May 14...	May 15...	May 16...	May 17...	May 18...
Previous week...	11,232	547	23,750	11,982	11,232	11,982	11,232
Year ago...	13,374	136	28,063	9,396	13,374	13,374	13,374
Two years ago...	10,555	8	12,172	656	10,555	10,555	10,555
TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.	41,123	8	13,311	3,063	41,123	41,123	41,123

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	1,280,143	1,030,370	1,327,322
Week ending May 18, 1918.	530,000	554,000	550,000

Previous week.

Cor. week, 1917.

Cor. week, 1916.

Total year to date.

Same period, 1917.

Same period, 1916.

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to May 18, 1918, and the same period a year ago.

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	154,000	413,000	142,000
Previous week	185,000	400,000	110,000
1917	167,000	339,000	103,000
1916	122,000	448,000	133,600
1915	117,000	428,000	127,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1918 to date and the corresponding period of 1917 and 1916:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918	4,058,000	11,035,000	3,166,000
1917	3,245,000	9,959,000	3,571,000
1916	2,793,000	10,954,000	3,626,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOGS SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	29,100		
Anglo-American	6,100		
Swift & Company	16,300		
Hammond Co.	9,600		
Morris & Co.	8,500		
Wilson & Co.	11,600		
Boyd-Lumham	6,400		
Western P. Co.	6,900		
Roberts & Oake	4,600		
Miller & Hart	3,500		
Independent P. Co.	6,200		
Brennan P. Co.	5,500		
Others	8,300		

Totals.

Previous week.

Year ago.

This week.

Previous week.

Cor. week, 1917.

Cor. week, 1916.

Cor. week, 1915.

Cor. week, 1914.

Cor. week, 1913.

Cor. week, 1912.

Cor. week, 1911.

*Highest on record.

CATTLE.

Choice to fancy steers...	\$16.75	@ 17.75
Good to choice steers...	15.50	@ 16.75
Plain to good steers...	11.50	@ 15.50
Yearlings, good to choice...	11.00	@ 17.25
Stockers and feeders...	9.00	@ 13.75
Good to choice cows...	9.50	@ 13.00
Good to choice heifers...	10.00	@ 14.00
Fair to good cows...	8.50	@ 9.50
Canners...	7.00	@ 7.65
Cutters...	7.70	@ 8.35
Bologna bulls...	9.75	@ 10.50
Butcher bulls...	9.00	@ 13.50
Heavy calves...	9.00	@ 11.00
Veal calves...	11.00	@ 14.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers...	\$17.00	@ 17.90
Fair to good light...	17.50	@ 17.85
Medium weight butchers, 225 to 250 lbs...	17.50	@ 17.80
Heavy weight butchers, 260 to 400 lbs...	17.45	@ 17.75
Choice heavy packings...	17.30	@ 17.70

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

RECEIPTS.

Rough heavy packing...	17.00	@ 17.35
Pigs, fair to good...	15.50	@ 17.35
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage)...	15.00	@ 16.25
SHEEP.		
Shorn yearlings...	\$14.00	@ 15.00
Western lambs, good to choice...	18.00	@ 19.75
Colorado lambs...	19.50	@ 20.50
Native lambs, good to choice...	18.00	@ 19.50
Shorn lambs...	15.00	@ 16.75
Shorn wethers...	13.00	@ 14.85
Shorn ewes...	11.00	@ 14.50
Shorn ewe breeding lambs...	16.00	@ 16.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1918.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	\$42.00	\$42.00	\$42.00	\$42.00
July	42.97	42.97	42.45	42.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	24.87	24.87	24.87	24.87
July	25.00	25.07	24.75	25.32
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)...				
May	22.65	22.65	22.65	22.65
July	22.85	23.10	22.85	23.07
September	23.45	23.60	23.40	23.60

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1918.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	42.30	42.30	42.30	42.30
July	42.97	42.97	42.45	42.63
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	24.87	24.87	24.87	24.87
July	25.00	25.07	24.75	24.92
September	25.30	25.40	25.07	25.22
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)...				
May	22.65	22.65	22.65	22.65
July	22.85	23.10	22.85	23.07
September	23.45	23.60	23.40	23.60

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1918.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	42.40	42.40	42.32	42.32
July	42.97	42.97	42.45	42.63
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	24.87	24.87	24.87	24.87
July	25.00	25.07	24.75	24.92
September	25.30	25.40	25.07	25.22
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)...				
May	22.65	22.65	22.65	22.65
July	22.85	23.10	22.85	23.07
September	23.45	23.60	23.40	23.60

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

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LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	24.87	24.87	24.87	24.87
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September	25.30	25.40	25.07	25.22
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May	22.65	22.65	22.65	22.65
July	22.85	23.10	22.85	23.07
September	23.45	23.60	23.40	23.60

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1918.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	42.40	42.40	42.32	

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	23	@24
Good native steers.....	22	@23
Native steers, medium.....	21	@22
Holsteins, good.....	20	@21
Cows.....	16	@18
Hind Quarters, choice.....	22	@28
Fore Quarters, choice.....	21	@21

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	640
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	638
Steer Loins, No. 1.....	636
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	634
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	645
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	641
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	632
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	630
Cow Short Loins.....	23
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	634
Cow Loins.....	625
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	630
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	631
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	630
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	623 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	620 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	617
Rolls.....	625
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	624
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	628
Cow Rounds.....	19
Flank Steak.....	621
Rump Butts.....	624
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	617
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	620
Cow Chucks.....	617
Boneless Chucks.....	620
Steer Plates.....	617
Medium Plates.....	616
Briskets, No. 1.....	618 1/2
Briskets, No. 2.....	615
Shoulder Clods.....	624
Steer Naval Ends.....	616
Cow Naval Ends.....	615
Hind Shanks.....	12
Hind Shanks, Hanging Tenderloins.....	612 1/2
Trimmings.....	615

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	10	@11
Hearts.....	11	@12
Tongues.....	18	@24
Sweetbreads.....	18	@24
Ox Tail, per lb.....	11 1/2	
Fresh tripe, plain.....	7	@8
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	10	@11 1/2
Livers.....	12	@12 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.....	12	@12 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	15	@18
Light Carcass.....	18	@18
Good Carcass.....	19	@21
Good Saddles.....	21	@23
Medium Racks.....	12 1/2	@13
Good Racks.....	17	

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	10	@10 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	22	@40
Calf Livers.....	21	@24

Lamb.

Good Calf Lambs.....	27	
Round Dressed Lambs.....	28 1/2	
Saddles, Calf.....	30	
R. D. Lamb Fores.....	26	
Calf Lamb Fores.....	25	
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	30	
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	20	
Lamb Tongues, each.....	4	
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	25	
Good Sheep.....	26	
Medium Saddles.....	27	
Good Saddles.....	28	
Good Fores.....	24	
Medium Racks.....	24	
Mutton Legs.....	29	
Mutton Loins.....	30	
Mutton Stew.....	20	
Sheep Tongues, each.....	4	
Sheep Heads, each.....	11 1/2	@12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	25 1/2	
Pork Loin.....	27 1/2	
Lent Lard.....	25	
Tenderloins.....	36	
Spare Ribs.....	13 1/2	@14
Butts.....	23	
Hocks.....	17	
Trimmings.....	17	
Extra Lean Trimmings.....	20	
Tails.....	15 1/2	
Shoulders.....	11 1/2	
Pigs' Feet.....	6	
Pigs' Heads.....	13 1/2	
Blade Bones.....	9	
Blade Meat.....	18	
Cheek Meat.....	15	
Hog Livers, per lb.....	3 1/2	@4
Neck Bones.....	6	
Skinned Shoulders.....	21 1/2	
Pork Hearts.....	11 1/2	
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	9	
Pork Tongues.....	22	
Skip Bones.....	10	
Tall Bones.....	10	
Brains.....	10 1/2	@11 1/2
Backfat.....	24 1/2	
Hams.....	29	
Calas.....	23	
Rolls.....	36	

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

SAUSAGE.

Columbian Cloth Bologna.....	@16 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@17
Frankfurters.....	17 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork.....	15
Tongue and blood.....	23 1/2
Minced Sausage.....	20 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.....	21 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	24 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage.....	20 1/2
Berliner Sausage.....	22 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.....	35 1/2
Polish Sausage.....	20 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	20 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	19 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh.....	23
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	21 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link.....	21 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	21 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	22 1/2
Delicatessen Louf Roll.....	20

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	@39
German Salami.....	30 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods).....	30 1/2
Holsteiner.....	35 1/2
Metwurst.....	25
Farmer.....	35
Cervelat, new.....	30

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@2.30
Pork, Link, kits.....	3.00@10.50
Pork, Link, 1/4@1/2s.....	2.50
Pork, Link, 1/2@1/2s.....	3.30@11.50
Pork, Link, 1/4@1/2s.....	2.50
Pork, Link, 1/2@1/2s.....	3.45@12.00
Frankfurts, kits.....	3.00@12.75
Frankfurts, 1/4@1/2s.....	2.30
Blood sausage, kits.....	3.10@11.50
Blood sausage, 1/4@1/2s.....	2.50
Liver sausage, kits.....	3.30@11.60
Liver sausage, 1/4@1/2s.....	2.45
Head cheese, kits.....	3.25@11.25
Head cheese, 1/4@1/2s.....	2.45

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels.....	\$14.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	13.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	16.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	60.50
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	

CANNED MEATS.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1.....	—
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2.....	7.95
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6.....	28.50@31.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2.....	1.80
Corned beef hash, No. 1.....	2.90
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2.....	1.75
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.....	2.85
Vienna Sausage, No. 1/2.....	1.25
Vienna Sausage, No. 1.....	3.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.....	\$3.50
2-oz. Jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75
4-oz. Jars, 1 doz. in case.....	12.00
8-oz. Jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00
16-oz. Jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@40.00
Plate Beef.....	39.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	40.00
Mess Beef.....	39.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	—
Rump Butts.....	42.00
Mess Pork.....	49.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	50.50
Family Back Pork.....	47.00
Beef Pork.....	40.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	@27 1/2
Pure lard.....	26 1/4
Lard, substitute, tcs.....	24
Lard, compounds.....	23 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, half tubs.....	26 1/2
Barrels, 1/4e. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4e. to 1e. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4e. to 1e. over tierces.....	

DRY SALT MEATS.

Boxed, Loose, 1/4c. less.....	@27.10
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	@27.00
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	27 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.....	26.60
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.....	25.10
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.....	25.35
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.....	25.60
Extra Short Ribs.....	24.85
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.....	24.85
Butts.....	20.35
Bacon meat, 1/4c. more.....	18.60

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@30%
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@30
Skinned Hams.....	@31%
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.....	@22 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.....	@20 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.....	24
Dried Pork, 12 lbs., avg.....	24
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	24 1/2

Wide, 5@6 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	@40
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg.....	32 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	33
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	33
Dried Beef Outsides.....	33
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	41
Regular Boiled Hams.....	40
Boiled Calas.....	35
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	35

Retail Section

ESSENTIALS IN THE SELECTION OF BEEF

Points to Be Remembered in Picking Out Meats

By W. C. Coffey and E. K. Augustus, Meat Experts, University of Illinois.*

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Primarily intended for consumers, this description and these illustrations of the various cuts of beef will be of interest to the trade, and useful to them in their work.]

RELATIVE ECONOMY OF THE RETAIL CUTS.

(Continued from last week.)

Flank steaks are boneless and there are but two in the carcass. Each consists of a rather flat, rectangular muscle weighing from 1 to 2½ pounds. The muscle fibers run lengthwise, and it is therefore necessary to "score" the steak, that is, to make light cuts across the grain from one-fourth to one-half inch apart, in order properly to prepare it for cooking. (Fig. 8.)

Flank steaks are rich in flavor and of medium tenderness. As measured by the amount of lean that can be secured at a given price, they are as cheap or possibly cheaper than round.

Chuck steaks are more or less rectangular in shape and contain cross-sections of shoulder blade, backbone, and rib, but frequently the two last are trimmed off. These steaks are not so tender as those from the hind quarter, since they have more connective tissue and the lean is composed of more muscles, the fibers of which run in various directions, thus making it impossible to cut all of them across the grain. They are low in percentage of fat, but rather high in percentage of bone. When cut from a well-finished carcass, however, they are good in quality, and since they sell for less per pound than other steaks they are economical cuts to buy. (Fig. 9.)

Shoulder Round.—These steaks, which are

similar to round steaks in shape and in bone, are not cut in all shops. They are easily distinguished from round steak by the shape and position of the muscles, and they sometimes contain cross-sections of the ribs or the breastbone (compare Figs. 2, 3 and 10). They compare favorably with round steaks in small percentage of waste, but as a rule they are not so tender. They are fully as desirable as chuck steak and sell at about the same price.

(To be continued.)

[*Reprinted by permission from Circular No. 206, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Illustrations also by courtesy of the authors.]

EFFECTIVE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW.

The retail grocers of Los Angeles are sanguine that they have solved the problem of passing a Sunday closing law that will stand the test of the courts, yet close the stores on that day, says the Interstate Grocer. Following the failure to obtain this day of rest through the agency of the U. S. Food Administrators of the different states because of the announcement of Mr. Hoover that they are without authority, the retailers on the Pacific Coast believe they have accomplished the same effect through a constitutional proof law.

The bill as passed closes all places of business in the first section, while in the next provision is made exempting a great number of businesses in which are included such as would invalidate the law. In these exceptions practically every type of store is in-

cluded but grocery stores, meat markets and saloons.

A contest as to its legality is contemplated by certain interests, but the framers and advocates of the measure express the opinion that it will hold. It is also threatened to hold it for a referendum vote if the mayor signs the act, which he is expected to do, in which event the people of Los Angeles will be called upon to vote on the questions whether the grocery and meat stores shall remain closed or not.

Because of the interest of retailers throughout the United States in a law that would be held proof from successful attack in the courts, and the general desire among the great majority of them to secure some measure which would make it possible to compel the closing of such places, the Los Angeles ordinance is reproduced here:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or association, either as employer or employee, to keep open on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, any store, work shop, factory, banking house, office, shop or other place of business for the purpose of transacting business therein, excepting as herein-after especially provided.

Section 2. The provisions of this act shall not apply to the keeping open of bona fide hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, livery stables, retail drug stores, doctors, dentists, and hospitals, confectionery stores, ice cream parlors, garages, transfer, railroad, telephone, telegraph or express offices, shops or places of business or dried or green fruit packing houses, newspaper or periodical agencies and offices, cigar stands, billiard and poolrooms, bath houses, gasoline filling stations, photographic studios, creameries and dairies, peanut, popcorn and fruit stands, bowling alleys, theatres, ball games and other places of amusement, for the legitimate business of each.

Section 3. Any violation of this ordinance shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500, or imprisonment in the city jail of Los Angeles for a period not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

WHALE MEAT IN CHICAGO.

Whale meat made its initial appearance in Chicago butcher shops last week when one of the local companies received a small shipment by express from Seattle, Wash. The meat as shipped came in rolls similar to beef tenderloin rolls, weighing from five to eight pounds. Transportation costs were excessive, due to the fact that the meat was shipped by express, and the meat sold at wholesale around 25 cents a pound.

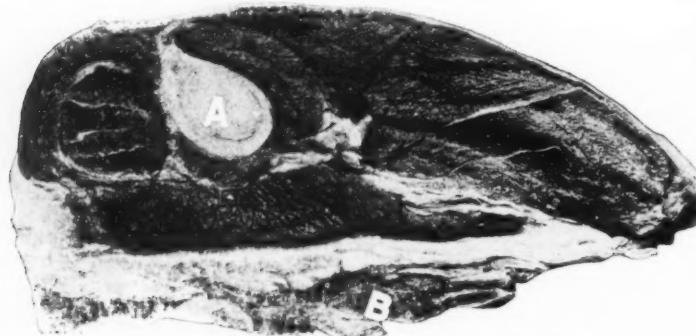


Fig. 10—Shoulder round steak. A—Round bone of fore shank. B—Rib ends.

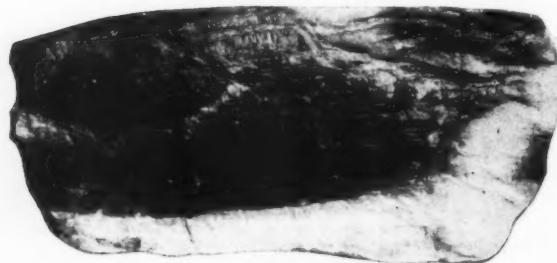


Fig. 8—Flank steak.

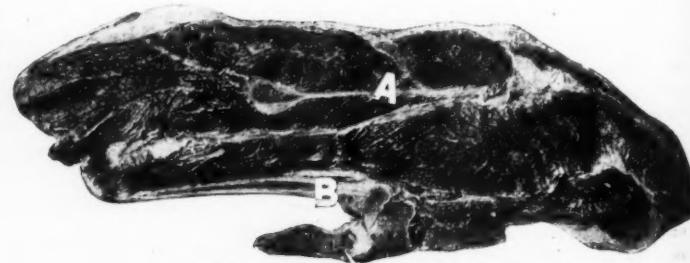


Fig. 9—Chuck steak. A—Shoulder blade. B—Rib and backbone.

If the venture proves successful it will be possible to reduce this cost considerably by handling the meat in larger amounts and shipping it in regular refrigerator cars. To introduce this meat to Chicago consumers, one of the large daily newspapers is running a list of recipes for preparing it in appetizing forms.

EAT CAMEL AND DOG MEAT.

Camel meat, dog meat and horse meat are being eaten in Saxony by the poorer classes, according to the Berliner Tageblatt of April 7, a copy of which has been received in this country.

The camel meat is being sold in Zwickau and comes from the mohair camels of the Hagenbeck menagerie, which gave a show in Zwickau in March. The camels were sold to a butcher because of lack of fodder. The larger camels yielded from 300 to 400 pounds of meat.

Consumption of dog meat and horse meat has increased greatly, owing to the war-time scarcity of meat, and the price also has gone up. Dog meat sells for 2 marks 75 pfennigs a pound and horse meat at 1 mark 80 pfennigs.

DOES NOT FEAR MEAT SHORTAGE.

Referring to a speech made by Lord Harcourt in the House of Lords, in which he stated that he had acquired information which caused him the greatest anxiety in regard to the meat supply after the war. The Pastoral Review of England and Australia, said it did not share in that anxiety at all. It said that considering there are numerous countries with huge herds of cattle practically untapped, and that it only wants a few years with good bulls to increase the weight of these by 25 per cent at least, the anxiety need not be great.

The following countries with large herds of cattle or with big immediate possibilities, have, so far, hardly been scratched: Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rhodesia, China, Venezuela and Natal. These countries, with numerous others, should keep Europe well supplied with beef.

Again, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand, by the end of the war, should have a very large beef reserve, as at the present time none of these countries are shipping all their surplus.

Again, Great Britain, which supplies herself in normal times with about 65 per cent of her meat, will have learned the lesson of economy; there will not be so much waste, and probably she will supply herself with 75 per cent of her requirements.

Nigeria alone has about five million cattle in reserve, and a particularly good class of cattle at that; it only requires a freezing plant at Lagos for shipments to be made immediately.

Sir Henry Rew, the well-known British food statistician, agrees with the views expressed by The Pastoral Review. In a recent address before the Royal Statistical Society, he said: "It appears that during the war a very substantial stimulus has been given to overseas trade in meat, and that sources of supply hitherto almost untapped have been developed. It is clear that what may be termed the old reservoirs from whence meat supplies have been drawn are expand-

ing, and are capable of further expansion. There are also new and vigorous competitors for the world's trade."

Brazil, with her 28,000,000 cattle and 17,000,000 pigs, is jumping ahead with her meat export, and should, in a very short time, equal that from her great rival, Argentina. We feel no pessimism with regard to either the supply of meat or wheat, concludes The Pastoral Review.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Henry F. McCrone moved his meat business from Bridge street to the corner of State street and Poland avenue, Struthers, Ohio.

Fire destroyed the Stephen May meat market in Waco, Nebr.

It is reported that the Millard Hotel in Omaha, Nebr., has been purchased by Rosoff Brothers and others and will be remodeled as a market place at a cost of more than \$60,000.

T. A. Quillen has sold his meat market in Hugoton, Kan., to his sons, Bert and O. C. Quillen.

C. V. Moore, who recently lost his meat market in Towanda, Okla., by fire, has purchased the business of Ash & Mowry.

Mr. Winebright has succeeded to the butcher shop of Seamster & Winebright in St. John, Kan.

Ed. Maateson has purchased the meat and grocery business of Walter Rice in Aurora, Iowa.

Berthiaume Bros. have opened a meat and grocery business at Superior, Wis.

Frank Hansler is closing out his meat and grocery stock in Munising, Mich., and will retire from business.

The Laurel Meat Co., Laurel, Mont., has purchased a site and will erect a meat market.

Eppinger Bros. have opened a meat department in Burlington, Kan., with E. B. Diffen in charge.

A. L. Pheasant & Co. have engaged in the meat business at Downs, Kan.

R. L. Thomas is remodeling a building in Claremore, Okla., which will be used for his meat market.

Doc Shwen has purchased the T. F. Haley meat market in Geary, Okla.

Henry Fritz has been succeeded in the meat business at Wilcox, Neb., by Mrs. Clarence Glandon.

E. Helmbold has closed out his meat business at Rushville, Neb.

E. W. Hubeck has sold a half interest in his meat business at Deer Park, Wash., to J. H. Anderson.

Krumenacher's meat market at 112 West Broadway, Omaha, Nebr., has been damaged by fire.

An explosion in the ice-making plant connected with Belling Bros.' meat market at Eagle, Wis., caused considerable damage.

E. V. Snider has disposed of his stock in Mosinee, Wis., to Schock & Lindner.

The Tamarack Co-operative Association, Calumet, Mich., has elected C. D. Bushnell manager of its meat market to succeed the late William Williams.

Lewis A. Wirth, in the retail meat business for almost thirty years, died at his home in Bay City, Mich., at the age of 56 years.

Otto G. Hahmann & Co. opened a wholesale

and retail meat market in 461 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles Lutren sold his meat market in Kewaunee, Wis., to David Enz.

A meat market has been opened in Bancroft, S. D., by Andy Mears.

Charles Weiskopf sold the Central Meat Market in Neillsville, Wis., to George Mary.

Edwin R. Lord, 62 years of age and senior member of the provision firm of Lord & Spencer, died at his home, 24 Earl street, Malden, Mass.

C. F. Kightlinger sold his meat market in Montezuma, Iowa, to C. F. Larson.

G. H. Carter bought the interest of Mrs. Breuer in the grocery and meat market at Winfield, Iowa.

Andrew Bennes bought a meat market in Greenbush, Minn.

C. Zellner bought the Royal Meat Market in Morristown, Minn., from Joseph Turek.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

DRY HIDES.—A little more activity is noted, since the Atlantic City convention, at full maximum prices. Sales have been made of about 16,000 Bogotas at 33½c. basis; 2,000 Orinocos sold at 33½c. 7,000 Central Americans sold at 32½c. About 1,900 dry salted Peruvians of heavy average sold at 24½c.; 3,500 flint Peruvians sold at 32c. About 4,500 Tomacos sold at 32½c. Santo Domingos are in good demand and 4,000 dry salted hides sold at 25c. Guatemala city hides last sold at 35½c. and country hides at 34½c. There is no demand for hides for shipment and the market for River Plates, Chinas, Brazils, Javas, etc., is unchanged and prices are nominal.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Some activity was noted this week and cables give sales of about 100,000 frigorifico steers consisting of Montevideos and La Platas at \$56 Argentine gold. These hides are coming to the United States, and it is understood are going into leather for the Government. There is a good demand for Mexicans on spot with supplies closely sold up. Mexican packers are quoted at 24c.; Vera Cruz, 22½c.; Progressos, 20c.; Havana regulars, 20c.; Havana packers, 22c.; West Indies, 20c.; Panamas, 21c.; Bahias, 22c.; Rio Janeiro, 16c.

Boston.

Tanners are readily paying the maximum prices for all choice lots of Ohio and Middle Western extremes, short hair and free of grubs. There is not much interest being shown in the long-haired grubby hides of the winter take-off and these are held at nominal prices. The buff market is not as active as the extremes, but dealers are holding both at the maximum prices. Sales are reported in Boston of May forward extremes at 22c., which is the maximum price. The Southern market is nominal. Shippers from Northern Southern sections are somewhat upset over the prices as fixed by the Government, saying that they put their hides in the class with the far Southerns, whereas in reality the quality is nearer that of Ohio sections.

The supplementary price list as issued late last week in Washington made arrangements for special selections of New England calfskins which are superior in quality to the usual No. 1's. These are to be governed by the prices of New York cities. The market on New England skins holds steady, with dealers holding for the outside price of \$3.50 for 5 to 7's. Collectors in the country points are being asked as high as \$3.25 and sometimes more for small lots. The small collector apparently has the idea that the maximum price as fixed by the Government applies to him.

New York Section

President Thos. E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company, was in New York this week for a short visit.

L. M. Greenburg, superintendent of telegraph for Morris & Company, was in New York during the week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending May 18 averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 22,096 per pound.

N. Rosenberg, smallstock inspector for Wilson & Company, is spending the week-ends at Long Beach, L. I. He says he is not rushing the season, by any means.

William Leavitt, head cattle buyer for Swift & Company at Chicago, was in New York this week. A. O. Nelson, of the Chicago office, and R. W. Carten, of the shipper pig department, were also visitors.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending May 18, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 3,065 lbs.; Brooklyn, 19,007 lbs.; Bronx, 4 lbs.; total 22,076 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 409 lbs.

Retail meat dealers in Greater New York devoted Thursday, May 23, to efforts to boost the Red Cross fund by giving a share of their profits on that day to the Red Cross fund. The Profit Sharing Committee, of which A. C. Dean, of Swift & Company, was chairman in Manhattan, did good work among a large number of retailers, and big results were expected.

The Thos. Ruddy Co., packers, of Kansas City, have opened an office in New York at No. 427 West 14th street, with J. C. Rohrey as Eastern representative. The big plant in Kansas City, Kan., has a capacity of 6,000 cattle and 3,500 sheep and lambs weekly, and when the hog house is completed they expect to slaughter about 20,000 hogs a week. Some plant, and a live wire as Eastern manager.

Following the disappearance of Olin B. Vandewater, butcher of Bay Shore, L. I., and the closing of his business, Leon Dashew filed a petition in bankruptcy against him on behalf of the largest creditors. The attorney is now conducting a thorough investigation into the matter, and a full report will be rendered in the course of the next few days.

Vice-President F. Edson White, of Armour & Company, was a speaker at the convention of the National Livestock Exchange in New York last week. Mr. White pointed out in a very practical discussion of the meat industry that all sides had their problems and that they were big ones. He praised the efforts of the exchanges in seeking to wipe out tuberculosis. He declared that the meat industry, in spite of the severe strain under

which it had been compelled to operate, had not failed in any important undertaking.

Lewis A. London, former secretary of the United Dressed Beef Company, and one of the best known retired meat men in New York, died at his home on West 101st street last Friday, May 17, of pneumonia, after an illness of only three days. News of his death was a shock to the trade. He was 60 years of age and apparently in the best of health. The funeral services at the home on Sunday were largely attended. Interment was at Union Fields, Long Island. Mr. London succeeded his father, Emmanuel London, in the slaughtering business in 47th street upon the death of the latter in 1876. The firm of L. & J. London was established at First avenue and 44th street, on the site of the present U. D. B. plant, and Mr. London killed cattle there until the formation of the United Dressed Beef Company in 1892. He became secretary of the new company and remained such until his retirement from business in 1907. He leaves a widow, son and three daughters.

BUTCHERS PROTEST ICE PRICE.

A mass meeting of retail butchers was held on Thursday evening at Terrace Garden to protest against ice prices fixed by State Ice Controller Benjamin B. Odell. These prices are higher to butchers than to other trades, and there is much indignation. President Charles Grismer of the United Master Butchers of America presided at the meeting.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Choice	\$23.50/lb	25.00/lb	\$27.00/lb	\$2.00/lb
Good	23.00/lb	23.50/lb	26.00/lb	24.00/lb
Medium	23.00/lb	23.50/lb	25.50/lb	23.00/lb
Common	22.00/lb	22.50/lb	24.00/lb	22.00/lb
Cows:				
Good	20.50/lb	21.50/lb	22.50/lb	22.75/lb
Medium	18.50/lb	19.50/lb	21.00/lb	22.00/lb
Common	20.00/lb	21.00/lb	20.00/lb	21.00/lb
Bulls:				
Good	17.00/lb	17.50/lb	18.50/lb	19.50/lb
Medium	16.00/lb	17.00/lb	18.00/lb	19.00/lb
Common	17.50/lb	18.00/lb	18.00/lb	18.00/lb
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	26.00/lb	30.00/lb	31.00/lb	32.00/lb
Good	28.00/lb	29.00/lb	30.00/lb	31.00/lb
Medium	27.00/lb	28.00/lb	28.00/lb	29.00/lb
Common	27.50/lb	28.00/lb	28.00/lb	28.00/lb
Yearlings:				
Good	28.00/lb	28.75/lb	28.00/lb	28.75/lb
Medium	27.00/lb	28.00/lb	27.00/lb	28.00/lb
Mutton:				
Good	25.00/lb	26.00/lb	26.00/lb	27.00/lb
Medium	25.00/lb	26.00/lb	25.00/lb	26.00/lb

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	23.75/lb	25.00/lb	27.00/lb	25.50/lb
Good	23.00/lb	23.50/lb	25.50/lb	24.00/lb
Medium	23.00/lb	23.50/lb	25.00/lb	23.00/lb
Common	22.00/lb	23.00/lb	25.00/lb	21.00/lb
Cows:				
Good	21.00/lb	22.00/lb	22.50/lb	21.00/lb
Medium	19.00/lb	20.00/lb	21.00/lb	20.00/lb
Common	20.00/lb	21.00/lb	19.00/lb	20.00/lb
Bulls:				
Good	17.00/lb	17.50/lb	18.50/lb	19.50/lb
Medium	16.00/lb	17.00/lb	18.00/lb	19.00/lb
Common	17.00/lb	18.00/lb	18.00/lb	18.00/lb
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	29.00/lb	30.00/lb	31.00/lb	32.00/lb
Good	28.00/lb	29.00/lb	30.00/lb	31.00/lb
Medium	27.00/lb	28.00/lb	29.00/lb	30.00/lb
Common	27.50/lb	28.00/lb	28.00/lb	28.00/lb
Yearlings:				
Good	28.00/lb	28.75/lb	28.00/lb	28.75/lb
Medium	27.00/lb	28.00/lb	27.00/lb	28.00/lb
Mutton:				
Good	26.00/lb	27.00/lb	26.00/lb	27.00/lb
Medium	25.00/lb	26.00/lb	25.00/lb	26.00/lb

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton unless "pluck out."

which denounced Odell as an "ally of the ice trust" who had overstepped his authority in refusing to permit Market Commissioner Jonathan C. Day to bring ice here from Massachusetts which could be sold at prices below those fixed.

A committee of eight was appointed to lay the matter before Mayor Hylan, Governor Whitman, and National Food Administrator Hoover. Commissioner Day, who was one of the speakers, advised the committee to take the matter up first with the mayor, then the governor, and finally with Washington in case Mr. Odell did not recede from his position.

About 300 master butchers attended the meeting, which lasted until midnight. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we, members of the United Master Butchers' Association of the State of New York, representing every borough in Greater New York, in meeting assembled do protest against the exorbitant prices for ice fixed by the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., ice controller for the State of New York; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the ice controller, the mayor of New York, and the governor of the State of New York."

A petition was drawn up which the butch-

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS **BUT** EVERYTHING
IN DRY GOODS
AND APPAREL

JAMES F. FAY

418 Board of Trade Bldg.
131 State St., Boston, Mass.

**Provisions and Packing
House Products of all kinds**

GET IN TOUCH WITH US.

ers will ask their customers to sign as a protest against the present high prices of ice and an appeal that Commissioner Day be permitted to bring cheap ice into the city. The butchers promised to secure 100,000 signatures within a week. Acting on the suggestion of Commissioner Day, the butchers also promised to "bombard" Mr. Odell with letters and telegrams protesting against the schedule of prices fixed and stating that they proposed to fight until he surrendered.

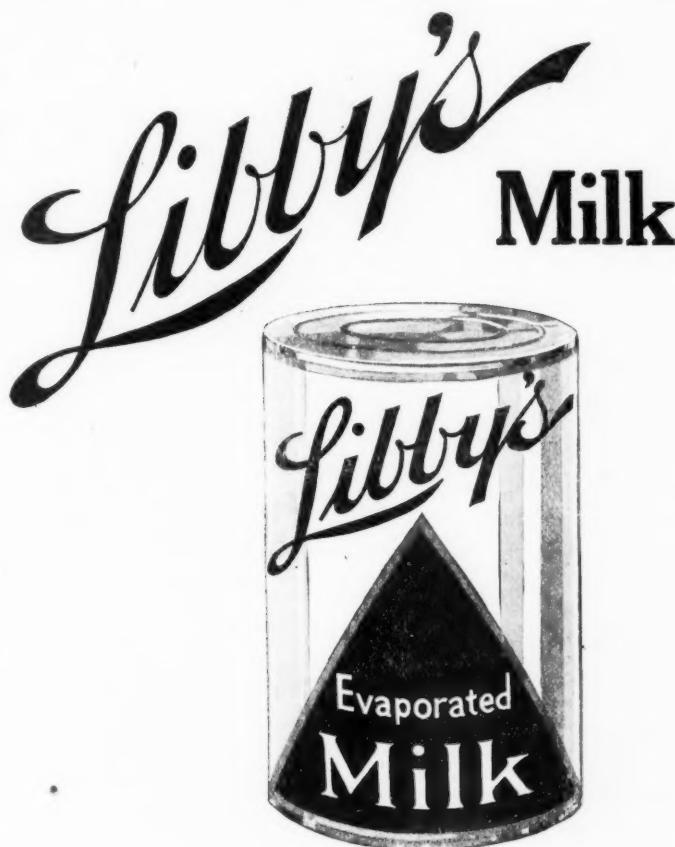
MEAT MEN IN RED CROSS DRIVE.

The meat trade has been right to the front in the Red Cross campaign this week. Irving Blumenthal, treasurer of the United Dressed Beef Company, is chairman of the Wholesale Butchers' Committee of the campaign, and he has been making a big drive to show a large total of contributions for the meat trade in New York.

He is covering both the corporations and the industrial canvas, and is using the honor sign plan to good advantage. Every firm which subscribes a total of 75 per cent. of the total number of employees will be entitled to display an honor sign, with additional crosses for each 5 per cent. over 75 per cent., and it is desired that each and every firm strive to win the right to display one of these Red Cross honor signs. Monday is the last day of the campaign, and those who have not subscribed should get in touch with Chairman Blumenthal at once.

**KESSER SECRETARY OF HOTTMANN
COMPANY.**

Chas. W. Kesser, who is connected with the Consolidated Dressed Beef Company and the Consolidated Casing Company, West Philadelphia Stock Yards, was elected secretary of the Hottmann Machine Company, Philadelphia, at their annual meeting. The



**Always a "repeater"
with those who appreciate
rich pure milk**

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Hottmann Company are builders of new services for all purposes, and enjoy an enviable types of patented cutting and mixing reputation in the packinghouse trade.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, medium to choice	\$15.50@18.00
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	9.00@13.00
Cows	5.00@12.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to prime	13.00@16.50
Live calves, grassers and skinned milk.	—@—
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.	12.00@12.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium clipped	@16.00
Live lambs, Maryland spring	—@—
Live sheep, Pennsylvania, clipped	@15.50
Live sheep, culs	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@18.00
Hogs, medium	@18.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@18.00
Pigs	@18.25
Roughs	@16.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	25 @26
Choice native light	25 @25 1/2
Native, common to fair	23 1/2@24 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	24 1/2@25
Choice native light	25 1/2@26
Native, common to fair	23 1/2@24
Choice Western, heavy	24 @24 1/2
Choice Western, light	23 @23 1/2
Common to fair Texas	22 1/2@23
Good to choice heifers	25 @25 1/2
Common to fair heifers	22 1/2@23
Choice cows	22 1/2@23
Common to fair cows	20 1/2@21 1/2
Fresh Bologna bulls	17 @19

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	30 @31
No. 2 ribs	27 @29
No. 3 ribs	22 @25
No. 1 loins	30 @31
No. 2 loins	27 @29
No. 3 loins	22 @25
No. 1 hinds and ribs	28 @29
No. 2 hinds and ribs	27 @29
No. 3 hinds and ribs	25 @27
No. 1 rounds	24 @24
No. 2 rounds	23 @23
No. 3 rounds	18 @22
No. 1 chuck	6@23 1/2
No. 2 chuck	6@22 1/2
No. 3 chuck	6@21

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	—@—
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	—@—
Western, calves, choice	—@—
Western, calves, fair to good	—@—
Grassers and buttermilks	—@—

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	6@25 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	6@25 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	6@25 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	6@25 1/2
Pigs	6@25 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice	6@30
Lambs, good	6@29
Lambs, medium to good	6@27
Sheep, choice	6@26
Sheep, medium to good	6@24
Sheep, culs	6@22

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	6@31 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	6@30
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	6@29 1/2
Smoked picnics, light	6@23 1/2
Smoked picnics, heavy	6@23
Smoked shoulders	6@24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	6@28
Smoked bacon (rib in)	6@35
Dried beef sets	6@35
Pickled bellies, heavy	6@34

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	6@31
Fresh pork loins, Western	6@30
Frozen pork, loins	6@28

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	
Young toms, dry-packed	30 @31
Young hens, dry-packed	32 @33
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pd.	—@—
fancy	—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pd.,	—@—
fair to good	—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pd.,	25 @28
poor	—@—
Old hens	—@—
Old toms, Western	30 @32
Turkeys, barrels, frozen—	
Western, dry-pkd., young toms, fancy	—@—
Western, dry-pkd., young hens, fancy	—@—
Western, dry-pkd., young hens and toms, mixed, fancy	37 @33
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., young hens, fancy	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., old	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, choice	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, young toms	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, young hens	—@—
Texas, choice, scalded, average best	35 @36
Texas, choice, poor to fair	—@—
Texas, fair to good	31 @33

CHICKENS.

Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers 3 to 4 lbs.	—@—
to pair	—@—
Phila. and L. I. squab broilers, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs.	1.50@1.75
to pair, per pair	—@—
Western, heavyweights, per lb.	26 @29
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	—@—
Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb.	—@—
Broilers—Frozen—	
Milk-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	43 @44
Milk-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	37 @36
Corn-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	39 @41
Corn-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	34 @36
Chickens—Frozen boxes—	
Western, milk-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	32 @33
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	32 @33
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	35 @35
Western, milk-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz.	35 @35
Western, corn-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	30 @31
Western, corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	30 @31
Western, corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	32 @33
Western, corn-fed, 48 lbs. to doz.	33 @34
Western, corn-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz.	34 @34
Fowls—Frozen, corn-fed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	—@—
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	—@—
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	32 1/2 @33
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	—@—
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	30 @31
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	29 @30
Fowls—Frozen, corn-fed—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	—@—
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	34 1/2 @35
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	32 @32
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	31 @31 1/2
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	30 @30 1/2
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	29 @29 1/2
Frozen old cocks—	
Western prime	28 @29

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers, L. I., nearby	70 @75
Young roosters, nearby	—@—
Fowls	—@—
Roosters, old	—@—
Turkeys	—@—
Geese	—@—
Ducklings, L. I.	—@—

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	44 1/2 @45
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	45 1/2 @46
Creamery, Firsts	42 @44
Process, Extras	38 1/2 @39
Process, Firsts	37 @38

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	36 @37
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	34 1/2 @35
Fresh gathered, firsts	32 1/2 @34
Fresh gathered, seconds	28 @32
Fresh checks, good to choice	27 @28 1/2

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.	
Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	42.00
Dried blood, high grade	6.80
Nitrate of soda—spot	5.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent, ammonia	6.65 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Thos. Lime	—@—
Wet acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c per unit available phos. acid)	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar, 25%	7.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar, 25%	7.75

